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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: An Out-and-Out Old Capitulationist

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

following is the full text of a frontpage article by jen ping in today's "people's daily", entitled "an out-and-out old capitulationist":

to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the passing away of lu hsun, the great man of letters and great thinker and revolutionary, this paper republishes the essay "the foreign concession in march" written by lu hsun six months before his death. the study of this essay by lu hsun is of tremendous immediate importance to us in understanding the current class struggle and two-line struggle and recognizing and exposing the pseudo-revolutionaries and capitulationists who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks long ago.

this essay by lu hsun is a powerful criticism of wang ming's right capitulationist line. at the end of 1935, after the chinese workers' and peasants' red army arrived in northern shensi, the great leader chairman mao, at the wayaopao meeting of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, put forward the policy of setting up an anti-japanese national united front, which won warm response from the people of all strata throughout the country. lu hsun openly

and explicitly voiced his support for the correct line of the chinese communist party and declared that he would "unconditionally join this front". at wang ming's instigation and behind lu hsun's back, the "four villains", including chou yang, dissolved the league of left-wing writers, propagated the slogan of "national defence literature", rigged up an "association of chinese writers and artists" and did their best to pursue a right capitulationist line. lu hsun not only resolutely boycotted and criticized all this, but took a clear-cut stand by putting forward the proletarian slogan "literature of the masses for the national revolutionary war". lu hsun's revolutionary stand and correct proposition aroused the discontent and hatred of the "four villains". they used many dirty tricks in an intensified all-round attack on lu hsun, who was ill at that time. in a letter to his friend, lu hsun wrote indignantly: "i have recovered after all, but still weak and not strong enough to attend to sundries; my memory is also declining. but the heroes keep dealing blows at me. in these days, an association of writers is meeting here and clamouring for national defence literature. taking warnings from previous events, i have stayed out. and this is seen by the heroes as an act of sabotage against the vital interests of the state; they have even proclaimed my guilt at gatherings.... but, after all, china is not theirs and i, too, have the right to live in it. so i have recently written two articles in counter-attack." one of these articles was written to denounce a clown who went under the pseudonym of "ti ke".

this "ti ke" wrote a sinister article in the feature section of the "ta wan pao", a reactionary shanghai paper of that time, in which he viciously and virulently attacked lu hsun by insinuation in the name of commenting on the novel "august in the countryside". he did so because lu hsun had written a preface to the novel -- a novel which reflects the anti-japanese struggle waged by the people in northeast china under the leadership of the chinese communist party and exposes the policy of non-resistance of the kuomintang -- and warmly approved of it as having "shown a part of china as well as the whole of it, its present and future, its road to death and road to life. any reader who has a human heart will like to read it through and will benefit from it." chou yang was the first to denounce the novel, followed by "ti ke" with that sinister article in which he arbitrarily lashed at the novel from a right capitulationist stand and in the manner of a slave-driver. this "ti ke", himself staying comfortably in "the foreign concession in march" thousands of miles away from the suffering people in northeast china and completely ignorant

of their struggle, nevertheless arrogantly reprimanded the novel as "not truthful as yet". he fumed that the author "should not have come back from the northeast so early", but should "learn for a long time" in northeast china and write only "after enriching himself further", and so on. this "ti ke" slandered lu hsun's enthusiastic support for progressive works of literature as something "tantamount to despatching a good writer to the grave". in addition, as he and his like used to do, "ti ke" deliberately chose an arrogant and threatening title for his sinister article: "we should make self-criticism." it is very clear that the purpose of this "criticism" was to make lu hsun submit to their right capitulationist line and to their sectarian gang, which excludes people who disagree with them, allowing only those who bow before them to survive but condemning those who resist them to destruction.

lu hsun discerned at a glance the true features of "ti ke" and his like as "beasts with human faces". he pungently pointed out: "the title sounds tough. though its writer does not say the article itself is a 'self-criticism', he has performed the task of making a 'self-criticism' that writes off 'august in the countryside'." for all "counter-revolutionaries who pretend to be revolutionaries", as a rule, tend to hide under the wings of the enemies, don the cloaks of marxism, and make use of their special capacities and conditions to carry out special counter-revolutionary activities. they cynically rebuke those within the revolutionary ranks in the face of the enemies, presenting an amiable posture of being "just and fair" but in fact acting as despicable accomplices and capitulationists. drawing blood with his sharp pen, lu hsun exposed the "good intention" of this man with the pseudonym of "ti ke" as the sinister intention of a counter-revolutionary through and through.

who is this "ti ke"? an investigation of his past record shows that he is precisely "a counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary," a "worm" that has sneaked into the revolutionary camp. at that time, this "ti ke" was precisely one of the "heroes" who encircled and attacked lu hsun and clamoured about "the establishment of the line of national defence literature." he was a hatchet man who "took up a whip for the sole purpose of flogging others". the sinister article he wrote is an important piece of evidence of his criminal counter-revolutionary career.

lu hsun pointed out that, in creating such a fuss and raising such a hue and cry, this "ti ke" was "in effect fawning upon 'them' (meaning the kuomintang

reactionaries) or disarming others on 'their' behalf." lu hsun's words, like a sharp dagger, penetrated the masks of "ti ke" and company at one blow. the truth is that he is no "revolutionary" at all, but an out-and-out old capitulationist excl. in the preface to "august in the countryside", lu hsun noted that this novel was "a hindrance" to the imperialist aggressors' "conquest of the hearts" of the chinese people, and "therefore is naturally not to be tolerated in the republic of china". lu hsun stated with certainty at the time: "this will soon be verified by facts." sure enough, soon after "august in the countryside" went off the press, this "ti ke" came out into the open and played the ignominious role of a hatchet man working desperately in the service of the kuomintang reactionaries. behind his mask of being "revolutionary", "correct" and "just and fair" are unmistakably the ugly features of a counter-revolutionary. this capitulationist who "fawned upon" the enemies and "disarmed others on 'their' behalf" forty years ago has today turned into an unrepentant capitalist-roader still adhering to the capitalist road. an accomplice of the reactionary rulers in those days, he now practises revisionism and splittism, engages in conspiracies and forms a gang with others, working hand in glove in a vain attempt to usurp party leadership and seize state power. look excl. has he not been consistently a "counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary" over the past decades? such a person, after all, can in no way escape the punishment by history though he is cunning and crafty like a chameleon and ferocious and insidious like a wolf, and succeeded in camouflaging himself from the 1930's up to now, even palming himself off as a "left-winger", climbing to a high position, and wagging his tongue to deceive the public and build a reputation for himself.

"a thunderstorm burst over the earth, so a devil rose from a heap of white bones." it is not surprising that a few conspirators and careerists have emerged in the ranks of the proletariat and its vanguard in the course of acute, complex and intense class struggle and struggle between the two lines. provided we carry out chairman mao's behests, rally closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, study conscientiously and work hard to grasp the invincible weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fight on as lu hsun did, then any clowns of the "ti ke" type will only be nailed firmly to the pillory of history.

Be Straightforward and Upright, Unfurl the Banner

by

Wu Chiu-ch'eng (吴九成)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1976)

Lu Hsün's life was a life of heroic struggle for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, a life of fighting on to the end class enemies of all descriptions and "termites" that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp. Firm and clear-cut in his stand, straightforward and upright, he displayed the noble qualities and revolutionary spirit of a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary.

Lu Hsün cherished the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. His boundless loyalty toward the Party was manifested in his open and aboveboard political attitude. Lu Hsün was all along of one heart with the Party and was opposed to vacillation toward the Party. He held in contempt those who rode straddle on two boats or sat on the fence. Although Lu Hsün lived under the rule of dark forces, he never concealed his political attitude of loyalty toward the Chinese Communist Party. In his works, he openly stated that he stood on the side of the Chinese Communist Party and the proletariat, openly declared his support for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, openly lauded the revolutionary theory and achievements of Lenin and Stalin, and openly took great pride in considering the great leader Chairman Mao as his comrade.

When the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army arrived at northern Shensi after the Long March, Lu Hsün specially sent a telegram to extend his congratulations, saying: "The future of mankind and China is pinned on you." After Lu Hsün learned the contents of Chairman Mao's important report, "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism," he openly and unequivocally declared: "I behold and support the policy of united front against Japan put forward by the present revolutionary political party of China to the people throughout the country. I unconditionally join this front." Such clear-cut class stand and straightforward and upright political attitude astonished and shocked even his enemies.

Within the revolutionary ranks, Lu Hsün was consistently open and aboveboard and "bold in speaking out." When he had shortcomings, he mercilessly dissected his own soul before the Party and the masses. When the comrades had made mistakes, he sincerely made to-the-point criticism and patiently and earnestly educated them. When there were differences in viewpoint and complaints in work, he made known his views without reserve, put forward his proposals and argued on the basis of sound reason. He was indeed frank, faithful and enthusiastic.

Lu Hsün was all along uncompromising toward those counter-revolutionary double-dealers who sneaked into the revolutionary camp, "pulled up a great banner for use as tiger skin" and toyed with intrigues and conspiracies. He advocated resolute struggle to draw a clear line of

demarcation between the two camps. Be they bandits who called themselves gentlemen, or "termites" who pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution, be they renegades who had turned a somersault and turncoats who "changed sides" and gave themselves up, or conspirators who concealed a dagger behind a smile, and be they sectarians and factions that tried to split up the revolutionary ranks, or capitulationists who gave up leadership without putting up a fight, Lu Hsün threw his sharp dagger at them without exception and refused to forgive them. He carried out selfless struggle to defend the purity and unity of the revolutionary ranks. He counter-attacked the various dirty underhand tricks of the "heroic and brave men" of Wang Ming's opportunist gang, and exposed their features as renegades, conspirators and accomplices.

Whether one is open and aboveboard or intrigues and conspires is decidedly not merely a question of personal character but a question bearing on the interests of the class he represents and what line he carries out. Straightforward and upright, Lu Hsün unfurled his banner because he grasped the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, dedicated his life to the great cause of the Chinese revolution and the lofty ideal of communism, and knew that the opportunist line pushed by counter-revolutionary double-dealers could only ruin the Chinese revolution. Therefore, Lu Hsün was open and aboveboard in character, and was loyal to the Party's cause, the Party's revolutionary line and the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people.

Lu Hsün will forever be the model for us to learn from. Today, we must act in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." Like Lu Hsün, we must be boundlessly loyal to the Party, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

* * *

Guard Against the Ruse of "Making Quotations"

by

the study group for Lu Hsün's works of the
Shaho Iron and Steel Plant, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1976)

In 1935, Lu Hsün sharply pointed out in his essay, "Title Not Yet Decided--Seventh Draft": "There is yet another thing which is most capable of leading the readers astray, and that is 'making quotations.' Usually it is a patch of embroidery torn off from a garment, but after being advertised and twisted by its quoter as something above all material desires and having nothing to do with mundane affairs, the readers who had not seen the whole text are also confused by him." These words of Lu Hsün's are of far-reaching significance for us in studying Mao Tsetung thought, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, and discerning the despicable tricks of the conspirators and careerists within the Party who flaunt the banner of Marxism.

Marxism and opportunism exclude each other like water and fire. If Marxist quotations are used to demonstrate opportunist fallacies, wouldn't it be strange? Nevertheless, this is not at all strange. The victory of Marxism in theory has compelled its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists and counterfeit Marxism with ever greater ingenuity. What is relied on to "disguise" themselves and "counterfeit things"? One of the despicable means habitually used by them is to "make quotations." In the old days, men of letters said that making quotations is "a minor flaw whose beauty lies in its cutting things apart." In the hands of those Marxist swindlers, making quotations becomes a trick in pure form. They either stealthily replace the key sector, avoid the vital issue, emasculate Marxism of its revolutionary soul, and blunt its revolutionary edge"; or make misinterpretations out of context by distorting or drastically slashing the quotations from teachers of revolution; or practice eclecticism and conciliation, take the part as the whole, take the words spoken by the teachers of revolution under certain specific conditions as general conclusions, and piece together things to stir up confusion; or seize all pretexts to serve their own ends, distort the original meaning of the teachers of revolution with revisionist viewpoints, insert their own trash, and so on and so forth. In all these, nothing is too extreme for them. As was pointed out by Lu Hsün: Making quotations "is most capable of leading the readers astray." The revolutionary people should never take it lightly.

How can we avoid being fooled by "making quotations"? Chairman Mao time and again taught us: "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Chairman Mao has left us forever, but Mao Tsetung thought is immortal and the brilliant works and the series of important instructions left behind by Chairman Mao for us are priceless treasures. We must persevere in learning and applying them in the course of struggle, and use the weapon of Mao Tsetung thought to see through the dirty underhand

tricks of those who "make quotations." We should clearly see that in the class struggle and two-line struggle at the present time, some people have resorted to the crafty trick of "making quotations" and even flagrantly tampered with Chairman Mao's directives in order to attain their counter-revolutionary evil aim. This especially should be thoroughly exposed.

We must conscientiously and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, adhere to the three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"--put forward by Chairman Mao, identify the genuine and sham Marxists and capitalist-roaders within the Party, and resolutely fight against those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire in order to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

* * *

A Great Prophecy Has Been Materialized

- In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsün

by

Tsang K'e-chia (臧克家)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 17, 1976)

From your birth to this date, a century has almost elapsed,
Oh great warrior, you have personally gone through three eras and fought numerous battles!
You have rested in peace for forty years,
But the surging billows of struggle have never stopped churning!
The "children" to whom you "bowed your head" have become masters of the country,
And "the newly emerging proletarians" have ruled the red regime.
The red telegram of congratulations you sent
When Chairman Mao victoriously led the Red Army to Yenan
Is now a sincere aspiration and great prophecy come true!
If you open your eyes to take a look,
You will dance with joy.
The "Monument of Hatred" stands erect before our eyes,
The "Great Banner of Love" flutters in the east wind.
The descendants of the fertile land who had suffered untold miseries
Have now become happy commune members;
The grand-daughters of Hsiang Lin's wife
Have now propped up half of the socialist sky;
In the imposing college where you once taught,
Many worker-peasant-soldier students have come and left;
Your name, like the bright moon,
Shines in the hearts of all.
Your articles stir the hearts of the people,
Just like the billows pounding against the river embankments.
The "gate" of darkness which you tried so hard to hold back
Has been destroyed by the giant palm of revolution.
An imposing army of young people
has been tempered through labor in the mountainous and rural areas,
And its future is bright and without bounds.
The "bright future" for which you raised a "battlecry" and fought
Is right before our eyes,
And its beauty, pre-eminence and grandeur
Are just like the "spring mountains" you hoped the painters would paint.

A new universe, a new land,
A new society, a new world.
But oh, "the old tunes" are continuously being "plagiarized,"
And the new life-and-death class struggle is going on
fiercely.
Your spirit of "forever advancing and attacking" is guiding
us in fighting,
Your every word is our motto.
Your words and lines are lashing at and burning up the
decadent and regressive things,
Like many an iron whip and torch.
Who says you have passed away?
No, you have not!
You forever urge us on and under the red banner of Mao Tsetung
thought,
You stand majestically on the forefront of struggle!

* * *

Obey Orders in All Actions

by

Hsin Ming (辛明) and Yen Liang (阎亮)
of a certain unit of the People's
Liberation Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 17, 1976)

"Every revolutionary soldier must firmly bear in mind
The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points
for Attention:
First, obey orders in all your actions,
Only by marching in step can we win victory...."

"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" were personally laid down by the great leader Chairman Mao for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. They profoundly reflect the essence of our People's Army and embody Chairman Mao's army-building thought and army-building line. They are the criteria for our actions and the guarantee of our consistent adherence to the Party's line and general and specific policies. In the song "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," every word carries weight and every sentence has a profound meaning. Today, at a moment when the people of the whole country cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and vow to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we find singing "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" the more heart-warming. It urges us to rally more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions and march in perfect coordination to win new victories.

"Obey orders in all your actions" means to obey Mao Tsetung thought in all actions. In the past half century and longer, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party defeated the opportunist lines pursued by Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-t'ao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and P'eng Te-huai, and during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we again triumphed over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party has steadily grown in strength and has developed from a group of a few dozen communists into a Party with a membership of over 30 million which now leads the People's Republic of China, and into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist party. History has eloquently testified that all victories of the Chinese people have been won under the leadership of Chairman Mao and are all great victories for Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Today, we must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, obey the orders of Mao Tsetung thought in all actions, carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with perfect coordination, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

To "obey orders in all your actions," the most fundamental task is to faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The entire history of our Party shows: When we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party and army would grow in strength and would have people, guns and political power even if we did not have them at first, and the revolutionary cause would win. When we go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party and army would suffer setbacks and the revolutionary cause would fail. Therefore, at all times and under any circumstances, we should firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, boldly defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and wage resolute struggle against anyone who practices revisionism, works for disunity, intrigues and conspires.

In order to "obey orders in all actions," it is imperative to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao's brilliant works are the scientific summation of the experience of revolutionary struggles waged by the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples; they have greatly enriched the treasure-house of Marxist theory and are an encyclopedia of Marxism. If we are to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we must study Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts, learn and apply it in the course of struggle, wage resolute struggle against anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, against all words and deeds that run counter to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and keep our red regime from changing color for thousands of generations to come.

In order to be able to "obey orders in all actions," it is imperative to resolutely uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party. Our Party was personally built and nurtured by Chairman Mao. Today, our Party is more united and consolidated and is stronger than it ever was in the past. Upholding the solidarity and unity of the Party guarantees that the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will head from victory to victory. Today, in order to uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, we must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and achieve "unity in understanding, policies, plans, command and actions." Wherever the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng points to, we should rush there, march in step to win great victories for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, consolidate the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Study Assiduously, Heighten Vigilance a Hundredfold, Combat and Prevent Revisionism

- The frontier guards of the Inner Mongolia Military District resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

(NCNA Huhehot, October 12, 1976) In the days when the armymen and people throughout the country are mourning with immense grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the frontier guards stationed on the Inner Mongolian Grassland on the northern borders of our motherland are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, turn grief into strength and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further strengthen border defense construction and joint defense by the Army and the people, maintain national defense with vigilance heightened a hundredfold, and make unflagging efforts to build the northern borders of our motherland into a Great Wall of iron for combating and preventing revisionism.

The northern frontierland of our motherland is known for its sandstorms and blizzards. Every time the frontier guards who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao brave the biting cold wind, wade through the knee-high snow, and return from their patrolling duties, they sit together in a circle to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's works word by word and sentence by sentence. From this they have drawn inexhaustible strength to overcome difficulties and hazards.

In the course of mourning the esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, the fighters looked toward the city of Peking in the distance with their hearts churning with emotions. Holding back their immense grief, they studied over and over again the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, studied the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the mass memorial rally for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, restudied the series of brilliant works such as "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party" and "Serve the People" written by Chairman Mao, and solemnly pledged to Chairman Mao that they are determined to more assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, take over the red banner of revolution and pass it on.

The Party branch of the 9th company of a certain regiment has revised the study plan for the whole company, and is resolved to do a good job in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, especially the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao since the great cultural revolution and the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, strive to build the Party branch into a fighting bastion for combating and preventing revisionism, and train every fighter

as a pioneer in combating and preventing revisionism. The majority of the commanders and fighters in this company unit are Red Guards during the great cultural revolution. As they recall the happy scenes of their reception by Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square, they burst into passionate tears and are the more resolved to do a good job in studying Mao Tsetung thought and carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao.

In the past years of fighting, the broad masses of frontier guards of the Inner Mongolia Military District who defended the northern borders of our motherland day and night firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's instructions on frontier defense construction. They were not only fighters in combating and preventing revisionism with a high level of political awareness, but also had made enormous contributions toward strengthening economic construction for frontier-defense and bringing economic prosperity to the frontierland. Making use of the intervals between patrolling, sentinel and guard duties and building construction, they reclaimed land for growing vegetables and raised cattle, sheep and pigs in an effort to reduce the burdens of the people, improve life in the company units and enhance their battle effectiveness.

In the days of mourning Chairman Mao, the fighters of the 5th company of a certain unit picked some sunflowers, cucumbers, brinjals and other fruits of labor cultivated by them, and offered them before Chairman Mao's portrait as a token of their boundless condolence. They expressed their determination to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and to further materialize their firm belief in Chairman Mao's directives on the building of border defense. Wiping away their tears, the commanders and fighters built a new hot-house in their vegetable garden, thus insuring that the fighters of the whole company could also consume fresh vegetables in winter. They also planted "root-taking trees" to show their determination in forever striking root in the frontierland and defending the sacred territory of our motherland. Many commanders and fighters of the company unit made use of the excellent opportunity before the advent of the cold season to actively sink wells, build windbreaks for their vegetable gardens, gather fodder and graze the cattle and sheep in an effort to let Chairman Mao's directives on the building of border defense forever take root, blossom and bear fruit in the frontierland.

"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" The broad masses of frontier guards of the Inner Mongolia Military District have established profound class friendship with the local militiamen and herdsmen in their common struggle to defend and build up the frontierland. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of frontier defense commanders and fighters and the local militiamen and herdsmen studied together Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and united as one to defend the frontierland of our motherland. In the days of mourning Chairman Mao, the frontier guards and militiamen have

not forgotten the heavy responsibility of defending the frontierland of our motherland they have on their shoulders, and have stood guard on the border defense line with vigilance heightened a hundredfold.

The 7th company of a certain unit stationed in O-jen-nao-erh commune and the militiamen in their garrison area have jointly held a memorial meeting and revised their joint-defense plan. The army and the people carry out patrolling duties shoulder to shoulder, keep a close watch over the enemy, and are ever ready to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade us. There are vigilant sentinels and the dragnet of people's war everywhere along the defense line of Inner Mongolia on the northern borders of our motherland. With high fighting spirits, the armymen and the people of the frontierland vow to properly stand sentry for the red motherland built by Chairman Mao.

* * *

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

It Is Far Better for the Initiative To Come from Two Sources Than from Only One

- An investigation on the construction of the Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber General Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1976)

The Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber General Mill (called Liaoyang Mill for short) is a large-sized petrochemical fiber complex mainly producing synthetic fiber and plastics. Since the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee aroused the people of the whole province and the construction army of the Liaoyang Mill to rebel against "dictatorship of rules and regulations" (exclusive and direct control of an enterprise by the ministry concerned--Trans.) and organized a province-wide battle, the situation of everything being carried out in solitude has been rapidly changed and the pace of construction has quickened steadily. This vivid fact has once again pointed to the unmatched wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's directive, "It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one."

At present, under the impetus of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the construction of the Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber General Mill is developing at an unprecedented speed and level, in broad strides and triumphantly. The broad masses of the construction army persist in studying, criticizing and working vigorously and swear to act against Teng Hsiao-p'ing! Over the worksite extending several dozen li in width and length structures cluster, derricks stand like a dense forest, chimneys scrape the skies, and pipes lay in a ramified network. The volume of work done on construction and installation in the first half of this year was 4.2 times that in the corresponding period of last year. Despite difficulties arising from high temperature and rainfall in July and August, the construction plan assigned by the state could still be overfulfilled.

When "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" Is Practiced, the Mill Is in Solitude; When the Party's Centralized Leadership Is Upheld, the Mill Seethes with Activity

The process of building the Liaoyang Mill is replete with heated struggle betwhen the two lines. In the eleven months from August 1974 when ground was broken for building the Liaoyang Mill to June 1975, because Teng Hsiao-p'ing pushed the counter-revoutionary revisionist line, reimposed "dictatorship of rules and regulatins" and did not rely on the local Party committees, the Party's centralized leadership could not be formed on the worksite. The initiative of the local authorities and the broad masses was repressed. The whole worksite was in a situation of inertness and solitude. Construction plans were left unfulfilled from

month to month. But with an ulterior object in view, Teng Hsiao-p'ing laid the blame on the broad masses of the builders of the Liaoyang Mill. He clamored: "It's wrong to assign this project to Liaoning. Liaoning can't do it. Make a decision quickly to do away with it."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's perverted action aroused the great indignation of the people of Liaoning. In July last year, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was blowing wild, the broad masses of the construction army on the worksite of the Liaoyang Mill--led by the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee--firmly upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They unfurled the banner and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They broke through the bonds of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and placed the construction of the Liaoning Mill under the centralized leadership of the Party.

The CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee called at the worksite of the Liaoyang Mill an enlarged meeting of its standing committee attended by the principal leading cadres from various municipalities and prefectures (leagues) for conducting extensive and deep-going ideological and political mass mobilization in the whole province. It was stressed that the Party committees of various municipalities and prefectures (leagues) must uphold the line, take the general situation into consideration, call into action the positive factors in various fields and fight in a big way a people's war to build the Liaoyang Mill. Also adopted was the method of unifying leadership and committing proper parties to given construction work. The capital construction teams of nine municipalities and prefectures, namely, Shenyang, Lüta, Anshan, Fushun, Chinchou, Fouhsin, Tantung, Ch'aoyang and Liaoyang, and a certain unit of the Capital Construction Engineering Corps were separately committed to various construction projects for the Liaoyang Mill.

To meet the needs for materials and equipment in building the Liaoyang Mill, the provincial Party committee organized many times a province-wide battle to insure material supply. On one single occasion, there were sent to this mill 248 automobiles and a batch of supplies worth ¥3,500,000. Thus, there rapidly appeared a vivid situation in which a heavy burden was shouldered by all and concerted efforts were made toward building the Liaoyang Mill.

Once the "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" Is Shattered, the Local Authorities Can Do More Things

Practice in building the Liaoyang Mill shows that shattering the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and letting the local Party committee exercise centralized leadership is of major and far-reaching significance in further improving the socialist relations of production, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

In about a year's time after the construction of the Liaoyang Mill started, under the influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revoutionary

revisionist line, some people always showed fear of one thing and another and were afraid that the local authorities would "mess" things up if a project was placed under their leadership. They claimed that "the transfer of authority downward is permissible, but the only fear is that troubles may follow." The construction army of the Liaoyang Mill held that by fully mobilizing the masses, giving full play to initiative from the central and local authorities and vigorously fighting a people's war in buildng the Liaoyang Mill, it was possible to bring about spectacular progress in construction work. If this was "messing" things up, it was messing up the "dictatorshp of rules and regulations" and messing up the plot of capitalist-roaders to disrupt socialist mass cooperation and to build an independent kingdom.

The power generation station which the Liaoyang Mill built for itself was originally set for ignition in August this year and generation of electricity in October. However, some people said that generation of electricity was impossible this year. Others even said that generation of electricity would be impossible even in the first half of 1977.

The CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee made up its mind. It held that even in the face of still greater difficulties, the plan would not be changed. When certain equipment could not be obtained and when raw and other materials were not adequately supplied, the workers of several dozen enterprises were aroused to fight a battle by shock tactics and rush out the equiment in short supply and properly adjust the supply of raw and other materials needed. As a result, in late August, ignition of the first boiler proved a success at the first try, thus laying a foundation for power generation in October.

By contrast, under the domination of "dictatorship of rules and regulations," lack of decision was shown in the construction of a machine-building plant in the course of building the Liaoyang Mill. This gave rise to a chaotic situation in construction work. Practice shows that to hand over the construction projects to the local Party committee exercising centralized leadership and give full play to the initiative from both the central and the local authorities not only would not make a mess of an enterprise but on the contrary, would motivate an enterprise to take big strides forward.

Some people were afraid that when a project was handed down, the financial and material allocations to this project would be misappropriated and even "swallowed up" by the local authorities. Facts on the building of the Liaoyang Mill show that such worries are entirely unfounded. Since July last year, under the centralized leadership of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and the CCP Liaoyang Municipal Committee, the manpower and financial and material resources allocated by the state for the project of the Liaoyang Mill had not been "swallowed up" by the local authorities; moreover, Liaoning Province concentrated as much as possible on this project its manpower, financial and material resources needed by the Liaoyang Mill, so as to insure the completion and operation of the Liaoyang Mill according to schedule.

For instance, the main construction force of Fushun municipality was engaged in building a factory in a remote suburb. Upon hearing the news of a province-wide battle to build the Liaoyang Mill, it immediately shifted its forces to this mill. The CCP Liaoyang Municipal Committee, focusing its attention on the whole situation, organized over 4,000 building workers and temporary workers and called into action 600 rubber-wheeled vehicles for regular participation in the construction of the Liaoyang Mill. According to incomplete statistics, more than 2,200 units of the whole province took part in the battle. The number of people involved accounted for around 30 percent of the total manpower of the local construction teams in Liaoning Province.

A host of facts show that the socialist cause is the cause of the whole Party and the cause of the masses. Only when the local authorities are fully trusted and the masses are fully relied on will it be possible to carry out construction with still better results.

Other people were afraid that if the project was assigned to the lower level, a delay in work would result. This is an expression of the idealist conception of history marked by the lack of faith in the strength of people in their millions. In the first six months of 1975, because the construction project of the Liaoyang Mill was under the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," the volume of construction and installation work done only accounted for 22.7 percent of the annual plan, and the work schedule was delayed again and again. In the second half of the year, because the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" had been shattered, the annual construction plan assigned by the state was overfulfilled at one stroke. The volume of work done was over four times that in the first half of the year. The construction plan completed in the first half of this year was equal to that completed in the whole of last year, thus setting the highest level since the founding of the mill. After all, was the work schedule delayed by displaying the initiative from two sources, or by exercising the "dictatorship of rules and regulations"? Facts have provided a very clear answer.

Some Fundamental Experience in Acting in Contravention of the "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations"

The CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee leads the people of the whole province and the mighty army of builders of the Liaoyang Mill to act in contravention of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." Its main experience can be boiled down to the following several points:

(1) We must intensify study, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, clearly recognize the reactionary nature of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and strengthen consciousness in acting in contravention of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." On the worksite, the Party organizations at various levels constantly persisted in putting the intensification of study and the deep-going criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the first place. Despite a tight time schedule and a heavy workload, they keep to the direction of putting politics in command and put the revolution in command of construction work. Through study and criticism, the

broad masses of builders of the Liaoyang Mill realize that the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is an important component of the revisionist line and its essence is to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. To practice revisionism politically, the capitalist-roaders inevitably push the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" economically and turn the socialist enterprises into bureaucrat monopoly capitalist enterprises. Everyone sees more clearly Teng Hsiao-p'ing's wolfish ambitions in restoring capitalism and the reactionary nature of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" pushed by him, and becomes more determined to act in contravention of the revisionist line.

(2) Under the centralized leadership of the Party, a powerful army is mobilized to fight a people's war. The construction of the Liaoyang Mill is carried out under the centralized leadership of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and the CCP Liaoyang Municipal Committee. The provincial and municipal Party committees first strengthen leadership over the implementation of the Party's line, and general and specific policies. They persist in putting proletarian politics in command, and publicize throughout the province the vital significance of building the Liaoyang Mill, so that it is known by every household and is deeply engraved on the hearts of all. Meanwhile, the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee exercises centralized leadership over all enterprises and departments in the province and mobilizes them to plunge their manpower and material resources into the mass coordination and the mass battle for building the Liaoyang Mill. The Party core group of the Mill Construction Headquarters exercises centralized leadership over various units responsible for design and construction work and stresses unified action. Meanwhile, it takes into full consideration the features of various units and especially the army units responsible for construction work and pays attention not to upsetting their administrative system and bring into full play the initiative from the two sources at the higher and lower levels. They also shattered such revisionist conventions as "signing of contracts" "between one party and another," and under the centralized leadership of the Party, work with concerted efforts, thereby greatly accelerating the pace of the project.

In October last year, the headquarters decided to concentrate, before the severe frost set in, an overwhelmingly superior force to lay as many underground pipes as conditions allowed. In accordance with the unified arrangements of the headquarters, a certain unit of the capital construction engineering corps and the construction units from Luta, Anshan, Chinchou, Fushun, Tantung, Fouhsin and Ch'aoyang shifted their manpower, machines and tools to the pipe-laying work site, thereby forming a "fist." A major victory was scored in the laying of underground pipes. This created very favorable conditions for construction work in last winter and the ensuing spring.

(3) The policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is implemented. In introducing techniques from foreign countries, the principle of "application, criticism, transformation and creation" was persistently observed. Some of the production devices of Liaoyang Mill were introduced from foreign countries. In the great battle, the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee,

by means of relying on the wisdom and resources of the masses, fully arousing the masses, and adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, achieved what the foreign bourgeoisie considered beyond reach. They discovered the mistakes in foreign designs and made corrections.

It was specified by the foreign design that a very thick padding of concrete had to be laid underneath the pre-treatment pool in the sewage-disposal device, so as to prevent the pool from being floated by underground water. The workers considered this irrational. They dug a deep well at the bottom of the pool to observe the water level. They also visited some old peasants in the vicinity to ascertain the conditions of changes in water level of the wells in the local area. After investigation and study, the workers revised the design of concrete padding. With insured quality as a prerequisite, they dug 15,000 cubic meters of earth less as against the original design. This saved 13,000 cubic meters of concrete, shortened the work schedule by over two months and saved a fund of over ¥2,000,000.

Due to delay in the delivery of drawings from a foreign country, the construction of the bubble dissipating pool for this device was seriously hindered. The broad masses of workers under the Shenyang Headquarters committed to this project were determined to carry out construction work in winter so as to make up for the time lost. Construction work on such a colossal project in winter was ruled out by foreign conventions. The builders of the Liaoyang Mill did not swallow that. In light of the rural experience of growing vegetables in warm sheds, they set up an extraordinarily large plastic warm shed covering a floor area of 13,000 square meters. It was then a snow-bound world outside the shed, but it was warm as spring inside. In the shed, the workers doggedly worked and made up for the lost time of one quarter. Due to the adherence to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts in the battle, the morale of the Chinese people was greatly heightened, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish features of reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and pushing the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy were ruthlessly laid bare.

The practice of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee in organizing the people of the whole province for a great battle to build the Liaoyang Mill shows the unmatched brilliant correctness of Chairman Mao's teachings, "It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning." In the course of buildng the Liaoyang Mill, when the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee met some problems which they really could not solve, the relevant Central departments adopted proper measures to actively help solve these problems. Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been criticized and the bonds of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" have been shattered, it is possible to display better the initiative from the central and the local authorities, thus enabling the construction of the Liaoyang Mill to proceed at a high speed.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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PEKING DEMONSTRATIONS

1.5 Million-Strong Peking Demonstration Celebrates Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Being Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Hails Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

one and a half million joyous armymen and people mounted a mammoth demonstration in peking today to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. they hailed the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, a scheme that had been shattered by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in accordance with chairman mao's behests and in compliance with the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

the chinese capital was a scene of revolutionary unity, militancy and the joy of victory today. from early in the morning, contingent after contingent of workers, commune peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, militiamen, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, red guards, representatives of neighbourhood communities and people of other walks of life surged into tienanmen square from all directions. with leading party, government and army cadres at their head, the demonstrators carried portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, red flags and huge streamers reading "warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." and "warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." the magnificent tienanmen square reverberated to singing, shouting of slogans, beating of drums and cymbals and explosions of firecrackers.

looking up at the huge portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao in the middle of the red ochre wall of tienanmen gate, the masses

of workers, peasants and soldiers were filled with emotion. in one voice, they acclaimed the rapid realization of the wise decision made by the great leader chairman mao. they said: this happy event - comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the party central committee and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee - complies with the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is ample proof that the cause of our party has worthy successors and is thriving. we have perfect confidence in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and resolutely support it. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its orders in all our actions, firmly implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

participating in today's demonstration were highly elated cadres and masses from departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal party and government organs, and the capital iron and steel company, the peking mining bureau, the mao tsetung locomotive crew of the peking railway sub-bureau, the peking general petro-chemical plant, the peking changhsintien 'february 7' rolling stock plant, the peking hsinhua printing house, the lukouchiao people's commune and the evergreen people's commune on the outskirts of peking, the peking department store, tsinghua university, peking university and the central institute for nationalities.

the demonstrators enthusiastically hailed the great victory in crushing the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan and indignantly condemned the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power. they said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted resolute and decisive measures to crush the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique and liquidated a bane inside the party. this is a great example of putting into practice chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought.

the armymen and civilians denounced the bunch of conspirators and careerists wang hung-wen,

chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan for conspiring to oppose the party and to usurp party and state power. the demonstrators pointed out that they were typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders who were still on the capitalist road. they wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought; they opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions; they opposed chairman mao's three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"; and they practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism; they formed a "gang of four" to carry out factional activities to split the party and engaging in unbridled intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp top party and state leadership.

the workers, peasants and soldiers among the demonstrators said: we long ago discerned and hated the criminal activities of the "gang of four". if their schemes for capitalist restoration had succeeded, we labouring people would suffer again. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has eliminated four evils for us, and this is much to the satisfaction of the people and has won their full approval. the demonstrators shouted: "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party excl." "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

shouting slogans, commanders and fighters of the 8341 unit, the peking units, the peking garrison of the heroic people's liberation army and the capital's worker militiamen paraded through tienanmen square in mighty contingents to the cheers of the masses. they said with emotion: the chinese people's liberation army and the people's militia are the people's armed forces founded by the great leader chairman mao himself and are the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we are infuriated at the attempt of the 'gang of four' anti-party clique to usurp party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. we firmly support the resolute and decisive measure taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng towards the 'gang of four' and will fight to the finish against the 'gang of four'

anti-party clique. we will always fight valiantly to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend the socialist motherland excl."

the massive demonstration went on from morning till night. when night fell, tienanmen square was ablaze with light and tall buildings throughout the city were outlined by strings of lightbulbs. the eight million people of the capital were immersed in the joy of victory.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

New Upsurge in Study Under Way in Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 21, 1976)

yenan in northwest china resounded with acclamations when the people there learned of the two decisions of the leading central organs -- one on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, and the other on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

these timely decisions, the local people said, showed that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng knew full well the aspirations of the people throughout the country, the people of yenan included.

in firm response to the call of the party central committee, they pledged to launch a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and to put special effort into collecting the original scripts of chairman mao's works.

the cadres and the masses in yenan prefecture held discussions, study sessions and forums to talk over the two decisions. they were unanimous in their resolute support of them. party organizations at all levels in the prefecture adopted resolutions to intensify the study of chairman mao's works,

and the cadres and the masses revised their study plans accordingly.

In the light of past struggles between the two lines within the party as well as the current class struggle and two-line struggle, the people of yenan are conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teaching: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

They said that the history of the party was one of struggles in which the marxist line represented by chairman mao had constantly defeated the right and "left" opportunist lines within the party. at every critical juncture in the revolution, there were always people who wanted to betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practise splittism, engage in conspiracies, and try to crush our party. back in october 1938, chairman mao made a report on "the role of the chinese communist party in the national war" to the six plenary session of the sixth party central committee held at chiaoerhkou in yenan. in it, he pointed out: "in the struggle against deviations, we must give serious attention to opposing double-faced behaviour. as chang kuo-tao's career shows, the greatest danger of such behaviour is that it may develop into factional activity."

Liu teh-chin, party secretary of the chiaoerhkou commune, said in a study session: "all chieftains of the opportunist lines would play counter-revolutionary dual tactics in an attempt to usurp party leadership and state power. they comply in public but oppose in private, say yes and mean no, say nice things to a person's face but play tricks behind his back. therefore, we must maintain high vigilance, and take chairman mao's three basic principles as our weapon in tit-for-tat struggles against them."

In the discussion, many people pointed out that those who attempted to crush our party had never found it easy and that anyone who betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampered with chairman mao's directives, practised revisionism and splittism, engaged in conspiracies and tried to usurp party leadership and state power was doomed to failure. the people of yenan would never forget that, after the party central committee headed by chairman mao exposed and condemned the traitor chang kuo-tao for his criminal attempt to split the party, sabotage the long march and set up a bogus central committee, our party became more united and unified while the traitor chang kuo-tao ended up in the despicable role of a secret agent for the kuomintang reactionaries.

inspired by the two decisions taken by the leading central organs, the cadres and masses in yenan prefecture have further raised their awareness of continuing revolution and acted more consciously to implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. they pledged to study hard the important instructions chairman mao made during the great proletarian cultural revolution and his directive on the socialist education movement of 1964. they vowed they would deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, work well in all fields and consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they expressed the resolve to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, obey the party central committee in all their actions and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

People of Chingkang Mountains Warmly Support Decisions by Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 21, 1976)

people of the chingkang mountains, the cradle of the chinese people's revolution, have voiced warm support for the two recent decisions made by the leading central organs, one on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the other on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

the people of the chingkang mountains, who deeply cherish the memory of chairman mao, pledged to carry out his behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and, in response to the party central committee's call, start a new high tide in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

firm support for the two decisions was expressed at study classes and discussions and in wall newspapers in factories, villages, offices, shops, schools and army units.

on the afternoon of october 9, members of the standing committee of the chingkangshan party committee, along with veteran red guards, red army men and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, gathered to study the two decisions in an old house in tzuping, where chairman mao once lived and wrote the brilliant work "the struggle in the chingkang mountains".

tsou wen-kai, who had been a village insurgent leader during the struggle in the chingkang mountains, said with great emotion: "since the days of the struggle in the chingkang mountains, every victory of ours has been won under chairman mao's leadership and the guidance of mao tsetung thought. the two decisions of the leading central organs say what we people of the chingkang mountains have in our minds. we'll teach our children and children's children to carry on the revolution and pass on the red flag of the chingkang mountains first hoisted by chairman mao from generation to generation until communism."

in studying the two decisions of the leading central organs, the people of chingkangshan recalled chairman mao's magnificent contributions and their fighting course in following chairman mao in making revolution. they said that the best way to cherish their memory of him, honour him, and carry out his behests was to redouble their efforts in the study of his works, attain a better grasp of mao tsetung thought and do their best to put it to practice.

the party committee of the chingkangshan prefecture adopted a decision to launch a new high tide in the study of chairman mao's works. many organizations have revised their study plans and trained theoretical study activists. comrades of the chingkangshan revolution museum said they would do their part well in collecting chairman mao's manuscripts. at the same time they would run the museum well so as to do a better job of publicizing chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in chingkangshan to help educate cadres and the masses.

the more than 100 cadres attending an enlarged session of the prefectural party committee at tzuping recalled the struggle in chingkangshan in the light of the two decisions and chairman mao's teaching. "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they pointed out: in the days when chairman mao founded the revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains, representative of the hunan provincial party committee who followed the chu chiu-pai "left" putschist line went behind chairman mao's back to put pressure on the red army,

getting it to leave chingkangshan and attack southern hunan with the result that the struggle in the border region suffered a defeat. peng teh-huai later followed a flightist line in violation of chairman mao's directive on holding out at chingkangshan and engaged in conspiracies to split the red army ranks. as a result, the base area was again lost for a time. these facts show that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything". whoever betrays chairman mao's revolutionary line and engages in splittism and conspiracies is bound to fail. they pointed out: by engaging in splittism, the chieftains of the successive opportunist lines in the party ended up without exception in downfall. this shows that the will of the people and the party, the will of the party membership is for unity and against splittism. our party is a great, glorious and correct party and it cannot be easily crushed.

people in the chingkang mountains who have been nurtured by mao tsetung thought, have studied his brilliant works. they have recited the words from his poem: "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights". they are full of confidence in the bright future of the proletarian revolutionary cause, and pledge to carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition of the chingkang mountains and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and to consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have vowed to firmly implement chairman mao's principle "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", wage a resolute struggle against those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies to usurp party and state power. they have declared that they will strive to win new victories along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Participants in National Athletics Exhibition Warmly Support Decisions by Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

participants in the 1976 national men's athletics exhibition, which was held in peking on october 17-19, have voiced warm support for the two important decisions by the leading central organs, one on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the other on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests and wage a resolute struggle against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampers with chairman mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism, engages in intrigues and conspiracies and attempts to usurp party and state power.

greatly inspired by the two important decisions, the athletes performed for the workers, peasants and soldiers with flying colours.

over 500 athletes and coaches from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army took part in the exhibition. they got together to study the two decisions as soon as they arrived in peking. they put up wall posters, blackboard bulletins and held meetings and sang the revolutionary songs "the east is red", "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they said: the two decisions of the leading central organs fully express the common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country and the wishes of the sportsmen and sportswomen. the decisions show that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people. the vigorous development of china's socialist sports and the healthy growth of new china's sportsmen and sportswomen are all due to chairman mao's care and the guidance of mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's brilliant image and thought will always inspire us in our victorious advance.

despite their busy schedule during the exhibition, the athletes and coaches persisted in studying chairman mao's works every day.

in connection with the history of the party and the current class struggle and two-line struggle, the athletes and coaches paid special attention to studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the three basic principles laid down by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire".

this gave them a better understanding of the fact that the communist party of china founded and nurtured by chairman mao himself is a long-tested, great, glorious and correct party. they said: historical experience fully shows that it has never been easy to crush our party. anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

responding to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, they pledged to bring about a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao so as to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, and wage a resolute struggle against all the statements and actions that run counter to the three basic principles.

the athletes and coaches also deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continued to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they resolved to implement more consciously chairman mao's great principle "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the physical culture front.

during the three-day exhibition, athletes from various parts of the country learned from each other and made new progress. they won the praise of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the athletes and coaches visited places chairman mao had inspected, including the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant, the lukouchiao people's commune and the ming tombs reservoir. they performed for the workers, peasants and soldiers there and learned from them as well.

GRADUATES FROM COMMUNIST LABOR ACADEMY

Central China County Communist Labor Academy Helps Graduates

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 21, 1976)

the communist labour academy of yingcheng county in central china's hupeh province continues to do its best to help its students with their work and study after graduation.

students at the academy are selected from among the local peasants on the recommendation of their communes and, after completing their studies, return to work in the communes. among the 2,500 graduates from the academy since it was set up in 1970, 230 are now cadres at the commune level and below. the rest work as lecturers in their village political evening schools, teachers of brigade-run schools, barefoot doctors, operators of farm machinery and technicians of agriculture, forestry and fishery.

the academy's attention was drawn to its graduates when it received letters from them, reporting their work and study in villages or asking for suggestions. it decided it must do something to help them as part of its own efforts to develop the fruitful results of the "from the commune and back to the commune" system and help bring up working people with both socialist consciousness and culture.

every year, the academy sends out an investigation group to visit graduates to acquire a first-hand knowledge of any difficulties or problems. the group also solicits the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and local cadres so that the academy can do its part in better educating the graduates in ideological and political line. the academy not only provides correspondence courses for its graduates, but sends mobile teaching groups to tour the villages where its graduates are concentrated to give lectures. besides, the academy calls graduates together from various villages to help them sum up and exchange experience and thus helps them solves the problems they encounter in actual work.

the graduates, on their part, help the academy promote and develop the proletarian revolution in education. some serve as members of the academy's management committee or as part-time teachers. they give lectures on class struggle and political line or technical lectures based on their practical experience. following the advice of some graduates now working as barefoot doctors, the academy's faculty of public health revised its teaching material

and added material on the use of medicinal herbs and the work of prevention of diseases to better meet the needs of the countryside.

with the help of their teachers, graduates of the faculty of live-stock breeding and veterinary medicine compiled a textbook for the faculty. entitled "treatment of animal diseases with folk prescriptions," it has been included in the manual for veterinarians issued by the county authorities.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT FOR COMPUTERS

New Equipment for Electronic Computer Made in Central China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 20, 1976)

important peripheral equipment for digital electronic computers, a colour character display device using large-scale integrated circuits, has been trial produced by a research institute under the wuhan industrial machine building bureau of hupeh province, central china.

the equipment was designed and made by eleven young workers and technicians of the institute in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance.

the new device which can be used for large-sized industrial control installations and complete sets of automatic equipment of various kinds, fills an urgent requirement in china's development of automation techniques.

the prototype is much smaller than ordinary display devices. in operation, information is fed into the computer directly from the keyboard of the device which is equipped with a cathode ray tube to show the input and output of the computer. it has perfect editing functions. the design is characterized by simple logic circuits, clear display of characters, stable performance, and is flexible and convenient in use, highly effective and with high speed. the equipment is of an advanced level in china.

in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist trend to reverse

correct verdicts, a group of young workers and technicians proposed doing research on and making the new device by their own effort to serve china's developing automation science and technology. their initiative was supported by the party organization of the institute which immediately set up a technical group composed of workers, cadres and technicians.

while trial making the display device, a testing stand capable of examining all functions of the new device was needed. the three-in-one technical group designed and completed the stand in a couple of weeks. they then tested the elements of the device and obtained some 10,000 items of technical data. they fulfilled in five months a task which usually requires two years and through their joint effort put the new device smoothly into operation.

SINKIANG

People of Minority Nationalities in Sinkiang Become Masters of Country

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 21, 1976)

"since liberation in 1949, the people of all minority nationalities in sinkiang have been fully realising their rights as masters of the country in the big family of the motherland," said minufu, himself of uighur nationality and the chairman of the shihhotzu prefectural revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the 45-year-old cadre is a former secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of chingho county, one of the three advanced counties of the region in learning from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture. not long ago, he was appointed chairman of the revolutionary committee of shihhotzu prefecture.

chingho county has a population of 50,000 people of which 30,000 are hans, over 8,000 are uighurs, 8,000 are kazakhs, 3,000 are mongolians and 1,000 huis. "the nine standing committee members of the chingho county party committee are of han, uighur, kazakh and mongolian nationalities. they learn from and support each other and make common progress. our common aspiration is to better serve the people of various nationalities," said minufu.

after his transfer to shihhotzu, minufu's former post as chingho county party committee secretary was filled by the mongolian tsungkulufu, who had been deputy secretary of that committee.

shihhotzu prefecture has a population of 780,000 people and shihhotzu city is the second biggest city in the sinkiang region. minufu said: "among the standing committee members of the shihhotzu prefectural party committee, three are red army veterans who made the long march and one is kazakh. in my work here, i have the warm support of all other standing committee members."

piled on his desk and book-cases are publications of all kinds and party and the government documents printed in han, uighur, kazakh and mongolian, the four official languages used throughout the region.

minufu's father was a lorry driver who was persecuted so cruelly by the kuomintang reactionaries that he died when his son was only twelve. minufu got occasional work at an oil company. when sinkiang was liberated, he took an active part in the local land reform movement, and then became active in a communist youth league organization and in the county leadership. he said: "the course of my growth is a story of the great unity of all nationalities in china. it is comrades of han nationality who taught me revolutionary theory so that i came to understand classes and class struggle, revolution and whom i should serve."

at kuitun, the seat of the party committee of the ili autonomous prefecture of kazakh nationality, we talked with samalkan, a twenty-four-year old girl of kazakh nationality. when we first saw her, she was presiding at a meeting of the prefectural revolutionary committee. she brought before that meeting the subject of studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, of deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, as well as the question of agricultural and livestock production and preparedness against war. the suggestions she put forward were practical and to the point.

the members of the revolutionary committee of the ili autonomous prefecture of kazakh nationality include people of kazakh, han, sibo and other nationalities. daughter of a poor herdsman, samalkan was elected member of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the ili autonomous prefecture of kazakh nationality.

in urumchi, the capital of the region, deputy head of the organizational department of the regional party committee ibrahhim, a 43-year-old cadre of uighur nationality, told the correspondent that minority cadres in sinkiang, under the care of the policy of the party and chairman mao towards nationalities, have matured in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many minority cadres have been tempered and brought up in the great proletarian cultural revolution. among the leading cadres at various levels in the region, over 55 per cent were minority cadres promoted to their positions during the cultural revolution. in ten out of the 15 prefectures in the region, the heads of the party and government leading bodies are of minority nationality.

ibrahhim added, minority cadres in sinkiang take part in the management of state affairs. 60 per cent of the deputies from sinkiang to the fourth national people's congress and delegates to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china are of uighur and other minority nationalities. some have been elected vice-chairman or members of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, alternate members or members of the tenth central committee of the c.p.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

TAIWAN

Reactionary Chiang Gang in Taiwan Lives on Internal and External Debts

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

the reactionary chiang gang entrenched in taiwan province exists on constantly increasing internal and external debts, which means greater colonization of the economy and heavier burdens on the people, according to news reports from taipei.

up to the end of march this year, the chiang gang had contracted for 3,277 million u.s. dollars in direct and guaranteed credit from foreign countries. in the last three years it borrowed 2,360 million u.s. dollars from banks and other financial establishments in the united states, the middle

east and europe, a figure more than double the total sum borrowed in the more than twenty years from 1949, the year when the chiang gang fled to taiwan, to june 1972. in 1975 fiscal year it owed 869 million u.s. dollars as against 326 million dollars in the previous year. with the economy continuing to run down, the chiang gang this year sent out many bosses of taiwan's bureaucratic-monopoly enterprises to the united states to borrow money. the total sum of loans from foreign countries in the period between january and july this year came to 570 million u.s. dollars. the gang is in debt to many countries in north america, europe, asia and the middle east. it is the second biggest debtor on the lists of the u.s. export-import bank.

under the burden of heavy foreign debts, the chiang gang increased their exploitation of the taiwan people not only by raising taxes higher but also through issuing government bonds of various types so as to shift the burden onto the backs of the taiwan people. according to taiwan newspapers, the chiang gang issues bonds every year, sometimes several times a year. over the past twenty years and more they have issued more than 50 kinds. in the last ten years, on the average, bonds issued annually amounted to 25 hundred million bogus new taiwan dollars and totalled 250 hundred million dollars, of which 10,000 million have not been refunded. in may last year, the chiang gang worked up a so-called "regulation for issuing construction bonds". it stipulated that government bonds could constitute 25 percent of the total budgetary expenditure of the year. it is estimated that during the 1977 fiscal year, starting from july this year to june next year, the chiang gang will have issued bonds that amount to 82 hundred million bogus new taiwan dollars. this would be the biggest sum issued in a year since the chiang gang went to taiwan over twenty years ago.

in order to create false prosperity in the economy, the chiang gang has in the last few years been expanding bureaucratic monopoly enterprises under a pretext of "developing state enterprises". facts show that the capital for these so-called "state enterprises" was largely borrowed. according to a report made public by the chiang gang's executive yuan, the total assets of all these "state enterprises" up to 1975 amounted to 617,390 million bogus new taiwan dollars and their indebtedness reached 493,960 million dollars, almost eighty percent of the total assets. these "state enterprises" will receive an estimated investment of 562 hundred million dollars in the 1977 fiscal year, of which long-term credit accounts for 40,000 million dollars, or almost 71 percent of the total investment.

the chiang gang has begged for huge foreign loans and provided foreign monopoly capital with every convenience to plunder and control the taiwan economy, opening up taiwan's economy to greater foreign penetration and colonization. the annual interest rate on loans to the chiang gang from foreign banks amounts to nine per cent. this is higher than that of the international money market. the interest on some loans was stipulated in explicit terms to be calculated on the basis of the london interbank rate plus 1.75 per cent. foreign banks take huge amounts of funds in interest out of taiwan every year. according to reports made public by the chiang gang, the taiwan power company, which has borrowed more foreign loans than other enterprises, paid over 2,280 million dollars bogus new taiwan currency (something equivalent to 60 million u.s. dollars) in the fiscal year from july 1, 1974 to june 30, 1975. apart from extorting huge sums of interest, foreign creditors impose exacting conditions aimed at securing control over the debtors. for instance, when the export-import bank of the united states gave loans to the taiwan power company, it made them conditional on a stipulated use of the loans and also took over the power to appoint and dismiss leading company personnel, control power supply, purchase new equipment and audit. foreign bank making loans have even stipulated the returns on investments, thus compelling the company to increase electricity charges.

the chiang gang has floated government bonds indiscriminately. this is outright plunder of the taiwan people since the chiang gang has for many years compelled them to subscribe the bonds. but, because only a small number of people can afford to buy the bonds, it has forced the banks to do so and then issued additional numbers of banknotes to make up for the bank's purchases. in this way the chiang gang has shifted the financial burden of the government deficit onto the taiwan people. the bogus new taiwan currency has been increased by more than 20 per cent every year over the last few years. up to the end of this august the banknotes in circulation totalled 472 hundred million dollars in bogus new taiwan currency, six and a half times the amount ten years ago when circulation stood at 72 hundred million dollars. the consequences of issuing additional banknotes of bogus new taiwan currency have been currency inflation and soaring prices making the life of the taiwan people even more miserable.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Albanian Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met the albanian threshing-machine study group led by ilir hoxha this afternoon and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

sun yu-yu, chinese vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, was also present.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Feature Story: Austrian People Praise New China

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 19, 1976)

the 104th vienna international fair has closed after a very successful five-day exhibition, from september 8 to 12. the chinese pavilion there is described as having brought understanding of china to hundreds of thousands of its visitors. this austrian fair, in which the people's republic of china participated for the fifth time, attracted 620,000 visitors, from various parts of that country, other western european countries, and from distant countries in both north and south america. the majority of the visitors inspected the chinese pavilion where they were particularly impressed by the achievements of the chinese people during their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the second day of the fair, when news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people was received, was an occasion for the expression of deep sorrow and condolences

by thousands of callers at the chinese pavilion, where an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence prevailed throughout the day. the austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger, personally expressed deep condolences to the chinese ambassador yu pei-wen on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he described this sad event as a great loss to the whole world.

numbers of austrian workers, eyes brimming with tears, firmly grasped the hands of the pavilion's working personnel to convey their deep sympathy. one austrian friend from linz said that the passing of chairman mao is "a loss not only to the chinese people but also to all of us." other visitors stood in silence before the portrait of the late chairman mao for a long time, and were reluctant to move away. an austrian woman was overheard explaining to her child as they stood in front of the portrait of chairman mao: "mao tsetung was a great man." the working personnel were deeply moved by the profound sentiments expressed by numerous austrian people.

the exhibits in the chinese pavilion were mainly textiles, other light industrial goods as well as articles of high artistic merit and craftsmanship. the embroidery, ivory carving, jade engraving, lacquer carving, wood cuts and other articles of art and handicraft, evolved during the past 3,000 years, shone with the fresh splendour of the great proletarian cultural revolution. these works with new themes, created under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, were particularly praised and appreciated by the visitors. many women visitors were keenly attracted by a wood cut of a woman electrician cheerfully carrying out repairs, at complete ease, on live wire suspended metres above the ground. they were impressed by the courage and hard-working and revolutionary optimistic spirit of the chinese women, as depicted by the artist. a woman visitor commented, "only in new china can men and women achieve real equality." other productions based on the themes of cadre participation in physical labour, bare-foot doctors and other socialist new things were warmly appraised and favourably commented upon. "this is real culture and art" was an oft repeated comment.

the chinese pavilion at the vienna international fair provided the austrian people with an opportunity to understand new china. many austrian friends travelled long distances to visit the pavilion, and one old farmer from southern austria said, "in comparison with the old, the new china has made much progress and development." a young woman worker from the styrian province was deeply moved and exclaimed, "seeing is believing. now i have seen the progress and achievements of china and come to

understand china." another worker, who had visited china, described to other visitors the prospect of a flourishing market and stable prices, as he had witnessed during his visit to china. he told the working personnel at the chinese pavilion that all these exhibits "reflect your country's development with each passing year." many of the visitors eagerly held out their hands to shake those of the chinese workers as a token of their appreciation of china's progress and achievements.

l. gratz, the mayor of vienna city, told the director of the chinese pavilion pai kuang-piao that many austrian people having visited the chinese pavilion, now have a general understanding of china. he also expressed the desire to strengthen friendly relations between the two peoples.

the vienna international fair has closed, but the friendship between the chinese and austrian peoples will continue to flow onwards like the waters of the yangtze and the danube.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

a leading member of the state geological bureau of china, jen tzu-hsiang, met and feted the canadian geophysics and geochemistry study group led by james kiely here this evening.

officials of the canadian embassy in peking were present on the occasion.

the canadian guests arrived here on october 3. they have visited factories, geological teams, a geological institute and scientific institutes in peking and southern and northeast china, and held discussions on technical matters with chinese geophysics and geochemistry scientists.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

First Ambassador of Central African Republic to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

michel mahelengamo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the central african republic to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

diplomatic officials of the embassy of the central african republic in peking were also present.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Congolese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

samba oscar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were liu chen-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

diplomatic officials of the congolese embassy in china were also present.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

kofi baah aidoo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of ghana to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress here this morning.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic officials of the ghanaian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets New Hungarian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

vice-premier sun chien met ribanszki robert, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hungarian people's republic to the people's republic of china, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and liu hua, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Huang Chung Calls on Leaders of Mexican-Chinese Amity Bodies

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 19, 1976)

huang chung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation to the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, called on and had cordial and friendly conversations with maria elena torres, vice-president, and angel roldan, secretary-general, of the mexico-china friendship association, and virginia chapa de salinas, president of the mexican society of friends of people's china, on separate occasions here this afternoon.

at the meetings, the mexican friends welcomed the participation of chinese table tennis players in the current friendship invitational tournament and wished them success.

huang chung extended the best regards of the chinese people and the chinese table tennis delegation to their friends in mexico and expressed the need to strengthen the friendship between china and mexico.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Managing Director of National Bank of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly chinese conversation here this evening with a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his party.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie was present on the occasion.

present were chiao pei-hsin and pu ming, chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china, and chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Acrobats Give Premiere in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Oct. 20, 1976)

the visiting chinese acrobatic troupe of nanking gave its premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of approximately 3,000 people.

among the spectators were panamanian president and mrs. demetrio lakas, general director of the national institute of culture (inac) jaime ingram, and other government officials.

the troupe received baskets of flowers from the presidential couple and omar torrijos, chief of the panamanian government.

after the presentation, the president shook hands with the acrobats and congratulated them on their success.

led by tang chi, the chinese troupe arrived here yesterday on a performance tour at the invitation of the inac which gave a reception in its honour in the evening.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of Philippine National Oil Company Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

a delegation of the philippine national oil company led by antonio v. del rosario left here today to visit other parts of china before returning home.

the delegation arrived here on october 17 as guests of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, and it was met by liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, the following day. rodolfo severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had business talks with the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

delegation leader antonio v. del rosario gave a return banquet yesterday evening.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Peking Reception Marks Somali Revolutionary Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

mohamed ismail kahin, somali ambassador to china, and mrs. kahin, gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the 21st october revolution of the somali democratic republic.

attending the reception were yeh fei, chinese minister of communications; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao shan-min, vice-minister of light industry; yao li, leading member of the ministry of education; chiang hui-lien, vice-minister of public health; and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: New Tsars' Offensive Posture Bears Seed of Defeat

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

world history has witnessed all big powers, often headed by megalomaniacs, being weakened, sent downhill and eventually driven to ultimate ruin without exception by their own aggression and expansionist ventures. begin with expansion and conquest and end in their own extinction -- such is the law of development of those seeking world hegemony.

today, the soviet social-imperialist colossus is speeding along the same path.

the brezhnev clique has haughtily declared that the soviet union is on "a historic offensive" along "the whole front of global confrontation". backed by its military might, it is determined to "launch an extensive and actual general attack" and is prepared to go into a war using any type

of weaponry. the clique asserted that there is no corner of the earth it has not taken into account.

events in past years have shown that with the steady inflation of their ambitions, the soviet social-imperialists are always reaching out for more and are thereby multiplying their crimes.

they have invaded czechoslovakia by armed force and cracked down on the revolts of polish workers. through their programme of "integration", they have intensified their control, oppression, exploitation and plunder of the eastern european countries.

behind the smokescreen of "detente", they are deploying their armed forces at an accelerated pace for both a frontal attack and flank movements against western europe. they have resorted to political subversion and sabotage, making economic inroads, sowing dissension and estranging western european countries from one another through diplomatic manoeuvres in an attempt to conquer western europe, a "juicy piece of meat".

they occupied the four japanese islands off hokkaido. their aircraft often intruded into japan's airspace and their warships japan's territorial waters, posing a grave menace to japan's security and threatening the livelihood of japanese fishermen. moreover, they interfered in japan's internal affairs through crude political and diplomatic pressures.

they made armed provocation against china and stationed their troops in mongolia. they engineered a war in south asia and dismembered pakistan. they are muscling their way into southeast asia and fomented conflicts in west asia so as to fish in troubled waters.

under the pretext of supporting the arab states' struggle against israeli aggression, they try to establish and expand their sphere of influence in the strategically important middle east. for their selfish ends, they kept setting one country against another one day, thus undermining the solidarity of the arab states. they brutally tried to force egypt into submission at the time of her crisis.

they poked their nose into every corner of the african continent, acting like a swindler. they unscrupulously interfered with the affairs of and issued orders to the african countries, subverting, blackmailing or looting them. they committed overt armed intervention in angola and penetrated into southern africa.

while consolidating their control and making use of the base already won, they kept seeking new footholds in latin america. with their warships and planes making frequent appearance off the continent and with their proposals for arms deals, "assistance" or trade, they try to bolster their influence there with both carrot and big stick.

they cast a covetous eye on oceania and attacked the countries there unceasingly for taking measures to ensure their own security.

with their fleets steaming on all oceans, they have been pursuing the gunboat policy in a most blatant manner.

they compete with u.s. imperialism in arms expansion and war preparations, thereby increasing the burden on the people. their global rivalry with u.s. imperialism has plunged the world into constant turmoil and conflict.

governed by their imperialist nature, the new tsars thrust themselves into every continent and ocean for world domination. lenin had pointed out that "'world domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy" and that "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony". those obsessed by the desire to seek, establish, maintain or strengthen their hegemony, are bound to embark on aggression and expansion abroad and head towards an aggressive war. and such an "offensive" of aggression and expansion decidedly bears the seed of defeat. because in the course of its aggression and expansionist and hegemonist venture, imperialism is bound to create its own opposition and produce its own gravediggers. it leaves the nations subjected to its aggression, enslavement and exploitation no other alternative than to stand up and fight back. the more extensive its aggression and expansion, the more numerous will be the nooses around its own neck; the more unbridled its hegemonic pursuits, the heavier will be the punishment in store for it. to engage in aggression and expansion abroad, it will inevitably step up the repression and exploitation of its own people, thus aggravating the political and economic crisis which in turn will provoke the people to rise in rebellion.

what is more, the rivals always stand up to each other and are always locked in irreconcilable and ever-sharpening conflicts. all these essential contradictions are inextricable for hegemony-seekers.

chairman mao tsetung had pointed out, "in given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them." both history and reality show, the struggles waged by the oppressed nations and oppressed people against hegemony and aggression always grow from weak to strong and despite temporary difficulties and frustrations, win final victories; while imperialist hegemonism invariably degenerates from strong to weak and, though rampant for a while, declines and finally meets its doom.

the spanish empire collapsed amidst the storms of national liberation movements in its colonies and the revolutionary movement of the spanish people. the star that shone over the great british empire fell while it was shattered by the surging tide of revolt of the nations and people under its yoke. the dream of world domination of tsarist russia was shattered by the great october revolution. hitler's hordes had overrun practically the entire europe, yet eventually hitler was driven to an abject end. u.s. imperialism, which had thrown its weight around the world for a time after the end of world war two, soon fell from the apex of its power. such is the dialectics of history.

the unbridled aggression and expansion pursued by the new tsars in past years have more than ever sharpened the fundamental contradictions inherent in soviet social-imperialism.

at home, the conflict between the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists whom brezhnev represents and the working class and the people of all nationalities has become more acute than ever. the mad arms drive and militarization of the country's economy have made the burden on the soviet working people backbreaking. thus, "the yoke of a few monopolists on the rest of the population becomes a hundred times heavier, more burdensome and intolerable." (lenin: "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism")

in glaring contrast with the malignant growth of the soviet munitions industry is the painfully conspicuous backwardness of the consumer industry. the country has to import industrial expertise and equipment as well as consumer goods in large quantities. faring worse in agriculture, the country's per capital grain production last year dropped to the 1913 level and the kremlin had to buy over 30 million tons of grain abroad. the soviet union was always known as a grain exporter, but now it is one of the world's biggest grain buyers.

financially, the country is in dire straits. its internal debt runs to 34,000 million rubles and the last instalment of it will not be paid before 1990. its hard currency foreign indebtedness totals more than 20,000 million u.s. dollars, and it is asking for more despite its reputation as one of the world's top debtors.

the soviet people are now plagued by inflation, soaring prices, mounting taxation and unemployment in various forms. as was revealed in the soviet press, about 20 per cent of the workers and employees of the soviet industries have been drifting from place to place for years. in the building industry, the percentage is as high as 60. the impoverishment of the working people is borne out by the fact that about a quarter of the country's population live below the officially guaranteed "minimum subsistence level".

the merciless exploitation and fascist repression of the people by the brezhnev clique have made class antagonism and conflict among nationalities within the country sharper than ever and its political and economic crisis more poignant. acts of resistance by the working class and people of some nationalities have been reported in one place after another. in fact, the new tsars are sitting on top of a smouldering volcano.

soviet social-imperialism has committed aggression, expansion, exploitation and plunder everywhere in the third world countries, putting itself in a position right opposite to these countries and people. through many years of experiences and practice of struggle, the third world countries and people have come to see more and more clearly that soviet social-imperialism is more ferocious than old-line imperialism and colonialism. the third world countries and people who were subjected to imperialist and colonialist enslavement for a long period will not allow the new tsars to ride roughshod and lord it over them again. to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, to defend natural resources and economic interests at home, the third world countries and people have waged resolute struggle of various forms against soviet social-imperialism, dealing head-on blows to its aggression, cutting the claws of its subversion and infiltration, abrogating treaties with it, driving away its military personnel, dismantling its military bases, rejecting its "aid", not falling into its trap, exposing its despicable tricks and denouncing its hegemonist crimes. the raging struggle of the third world countries and people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is surging ahead and pounding at soviet social-imperialism with ever mightier force.

the second world countries' discontent, resistance and vigilance against soviet social-imperialism are growing. the new tsars have exercised all-round control over certain east european countries politically, economically, militarily and in foreign affairs, through the warsaw pact, the cmea (council for mutual economic assistance) and a series of bilateral treaties and agreements and maintained their colonial rule in eastern europe with the support of 500,000 soviet troops there, to whom the eastern european people have fallen victims. but, the heavier the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. the indignant people of the east european countries have time and again waged militant struggles that threw the brezhnev clique into a panic. eastern europe is by no means a paradise for the new tsarist colonialists, but a powder keg that will erupt violently any time. facing the stern reality of the soviet threat, west european countries have heightened their vigilance, strengthened defence and made new progress in their joint struggle against hegemonism. the forces opposing appeasement are rising. this is a tendency of development not to be turned by any bluster or deception of the new tsars. the new tsars' assorted performances have also enlightened the japanese people whose angry roars against soviet hegemonism are rising on the japanese islands.

in the first world, the rivalry between soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism has become ever more intense. the united states has vested interests to protect around the world, and the soviet union seeks an all-pervasive expansion. this state of affairs is unalterable. they hold talks on "disarmament" and sign agreements, but practise intensified arms expansion and desperately contend for military supremacy; they talk of "detente" and negotiations, but undercut each other's foundations and are at daggers drawn; they talk about "peace" and "security", but practise stepped-up war preparations. soviet social-imperialism which is taking the "offensive posture" is a more dangerous source of war. the continued fierce rivalry between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, is bound to lead to war some day.

chairman mao pointed out that "imperialism and all reactionaries, looked at in essence, from a long-term point of view, from a strategic point of view, must be seen for what they are -- paper tigers" and that "the revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." soviet social-imperialism seems outwardly strong, baring its teeth ferociously. but it merely frightens people with weak nerves. surveying the whole world, we see that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. soviet social-imperialism

that assumes an "offensive posture" in launching aggression and expansion abroad is heavily besieged by the world people. beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and gripping crises, it is rotting with each passing day. if they dare to defy the universal will of the people and launch a new world war, the new tsars will certainly end in complete ruin.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Madrid, Oct. 20, 1976)

spanish prime minister adolfo suarez gonzalez received chinese ambassador to spain ma mu-ming at the prime minister's office here on october 18. he had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friendly Personalities Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a group of friendly personalities from sweden led by per nystrom, former governor of goteborg. they had a friendly talk at the banquet.

among those present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and leading members of other departments concerned.

kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china, and mrs. bjork were present.

the visiting group arrived here today for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Wang Yeh-chiu Meets Group of Friendly Personalities from Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, met with the group of friendly personalities from sweden led by per nystrom, former governor of goteborg, here this afternoon. they had a positive conversation on archaeological finds.

present on the occasion were shen chu, deputy director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and mrs. kaj bjork, wife of the swedish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Berne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 20, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china gave its premiere in berne yesterday evening to the warm welcome of an audience of about 1,000.

watching the performance were pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department, and willy ritschard, member of the federal council and head of transport, communications and power.

other spectators included arnold kaech, director of the general office of the swiss federal military department; h. wanner, director of the central office of defence; e. muller, deputy chief of the general staff of the swiss army; reynold tschippat, mayor of the city of berne, and other high-ranking government officials.

they were accompanied by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to switzerland, and chang yao-wen, head of the shanghai performing arts troupe.

the chinese artists' performances included chinese revolutionary songs and dances and traditional music. they also sang swiss folk songs in german. when the slogan "long live the friendship between

the swiss and chinese peoples" was screened on the backdrop at the end of the premiere, applause thundered forth. representatives of friendly organizations in berne presented bouquets to the chinese artists.

the shanghai performing arts troupe arrived in this country from brussels on october 18.

when the troupe arrived in zurich on october 18, widmer, mayor of the city, gave a reception in the city council hall to honour the chinese artists. the reception was also attended by representatives of the switzerland-china association for the development of friendly and cultural relations and other friends. on the same day, the troupe arrived in berne from zurich. tschappat, mayor of berne, gave a reception in honour of the troupe that afternoon.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Syrian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met the syrian health delegation led by dr. madni elkhyiami, minister of health, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them this afternoon.

omar al-sayed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the syrian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

among those present at the meeting were minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse of public health.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago President Visits Chinese Economic Exhibition

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Oct. 20, 1976)

trinidad and tobago president ellis clarke and mrs. clarke visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition here this morning.

accompanied by chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan, head and deputy head of the exhibition delegation tsao wen-pin and shang chin-cheng, the president and mrs. clarke toured the exhibition earnestly and highly praised the exhibits.

the president then congratulated the ambassador on the achievements made in china. he wished the exhibition success, saying "i am sure, through this exhibition, people in trinidad and tobago will get to know more about china. the friendship and ties between the two countries will be further developed."

CHINA AND UN

UN Committee Ends General Debate on Economic Issues

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 20, 1976)

the exploitation and plunder of the poor countries by the rich ones, the two superpowers in particular, is getting more ruthless and the gap between them is widening. the developing countries must strengthen their unity and intensify their struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. this was stressed by representatives of many third world countries during the general debate on the economic issues from october 1 to october 20 at the second committee of the current general assembly of the united nations.

kaiser, representative of bangladesh, stated that the developing countries have produced and sold more, but their net earnings have declined, and their terms of trade worsened as a result of the staggering rise in prices of manufactured goods and imported capital goods and services. the result is a flow of resources from the developing countries to the developed countries.

jean pepe dramou, representative of guinea, said that the current world economic situation is intolerable. man exploits man. the brutal exploitation by the industrialized countries has widened the gap between the rich and the poor. the hope for a new international economic order continues to founder on an organised opposition by the rich nations. the world community has to seek a solution, a radical change, a revolution; the system has to be changed from the top to bottom.

abdul aziz ahmed ba-issa, representative of democratic yemen, said that the gap between the developed and developing countries continues to widen. he emphasized that the developing countries now understand their strength and the need for solidarity and co-operation with each other.

mutombo tshitambwe, representative of zaire, pointed out that the old international economic order continues to hold sway to the detriment of the developing countries. the developing countries, he emphasized, have learned that they must join together and rely on their own strength and their ability to co-operate.

mohamed shekh mohamud, representative of somalia, stated that the developing countries demand an end to the continued exploitation of their resources by the developed countries. developing countries' control over their natural resources is a fundamental step in the achievement of economic independence and national sovereignty.

mrs. shirley gbujama, representative of sierra leone, stated that the developing countries have laid great store for their survival on a most fundamental requirement of the new international economic order, namely self reliance, according to which the developing countries have organised themselves for the purpose of cooperation in tackling the economic and political forces which are now working against them.

the representatives of ethiopia, peru and benin called for the strengthening of the struggle against "economic colonialism" and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

in his statement on october 15, chinese representative an chih-yuan voiced the support to the third world countries' just demand for breaking the old international economic order and establishing a new one. he recalled that "in recent years, the third world countries and people have already won important victories in their struggle for the defence of their national independence, the development of their national economy and the establishment of the new international economic order." "at

the same time", he pointed out, "one must not fail to see that the struggle to break the old international economic relations and establish the new international economic order will be a protracted, complicated and arduous one. obstructions come mainly from the two superpowers. without a serious struggle and trial of strength, the superpowers will never be reconciled to their defeat."

an chih-yuan said, "the superpower acts of resisting and sabotaging the establishment of a new international economic order fully show that they are the most obstinate defenders of the old order. however, their desperate attempts are after all futile. they have educated the people by negative example that in order to establish a new international economic order, the third world countries and people must unite as one, heighten their vigilance, fear no pressure, refuse to be duped, persevere in a protracted and unremitting struggle before continuous new victories can be won."

"in face of the sabotage and obstructions from the superpowers, the numerous developing countries have come to realize ever more deeply from their own experience in struggle that the road of independence and self-reliance is the only correct one," he pointed out. "after winning political independence, quite a number of developing countries, relying mainly on their own strength, taking hold and making full use of their national resources and exerting prolonged strenuous efforts in the light of the specific conditions of their own countries, have achieved gratifying successes in attaining self-sufficiency in food grains, developing national industries, actively training local cadres and becoming masters of their own countries. all this proves that the path of independence and self-reliance is correct and reliable. in recent years, the developing countries have been strengthening their mutual support and cooperation, thus promoting the development of their respective national economies. this helps break the monopoly and control by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. accordingly, good results have been achieved."

an chih-yuan said, "china is a developing socialist country. the chinese people shared the same historical experience with other developing countries and people, and are today confronted with the common task of opposing imperialism and hegemonism and building our respective countries. following chairman mao's teachings, we will always stand by the third world countries and people in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we firmly support the developing countries in their struggle to defend state sovereignty, protect their national resources, develop their national economies, abolish

the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder, establish the new international economic order, and oppose exploitation, plunder, control and the shifting of economic crises by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. we actively support the just propositions and reasonable proposals put forward by the third world countries for setting up an integrated programme for commodities and a common fund as well as for the indexation of the prices of commodities imported and exported by the developing countries, the reduction of external debt burdens and the transformation of the international monetary and financial system. in our opinion, these views and proposals are conducive to the implementation of the declaration and the programme of action adopted at the 6th special session of the general assembly, the gradual abolishment of the old international economic relations and the establishment of the new international economic order."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 21, 1976)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army played its first match in zambia when it met the "green buffaloes" basketball team of the zambia national defence force at the lusaka indoor stadium yesterday afternoon.

among the 300 people watching the match were chief of the general staff of the zambia national defence force major-general b. mibenge and other officers.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen was also present.

before the match, major general mibenge had a friendly meeting with the chinese players.

the fine skill and friendly spirit of the two teams were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the chinese team with yang ching-chih as leader and jan chao-teh as deputy leader arrived here on october 18 at the invitation of the zambia national defence force. it was welcomed at the airport by major general charles j. nyirenda, commandant of the national service of zambia. it was received at the lounge of the airport by general kingsley chinkuli, commander of the national defence force of zambia, who had a friendly conversation with the team members.

major general nyirenda gave a dinner for the chinese team the same evening. the chinese ambassador was present on the occasion.

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"GANG OF FOUR"

Red Caps Fail To Hide Their Black Hearts

by

Ko Ch'en (戈 尘)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

Firecrackers are let off everywhere and the sound of gongs and drums shakes the sky. On the jubilant day with the whole nation celebrating together the wiping out of the "four pests" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, I recall a sentence once spoken by an advanced representative of the Chinese working class, the Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi before his death: "One cannot doze off when waging class struggle. It is necessary to wage with thoroughness struggle against those who wear red caps to hide their black hearts." How profound are these words that provide food for deep thought and how applicable they are to the present excellent situation with the people of the whole country denouncing, exposing and criticizing the anti-Party "gang of four". We will never call off the battle before the enemies are defeated. We must carry forward in the struggle such revolutionary spirit of the Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi.

Iron-clad facts of the past and the present prove that all careerists and conspirators in the historical period of socialism share the common characteristic of wearing red caps to hide their black hearts and display the signboard of Marxism to practice the fraudulent deals of revisionism. This is because the victory of Marxism in theory and practice compels its enemies to disguise themselves. Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary tactic of "waving Chairman Mao's banner to oppose Chairman Mao" is a common strategy adopted by the anti-Party careerists and conspirators with usurped power toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marxism is the revolutionary truth and guide for action. The anti-Party "gang of four" wear it as a headgear and tigerskin. They and

Marxism actually do not mix like fire and water. However, how dare the bats fly under the bright sunlight. In socialist China, the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the practice of revisionism, disunity, intrigues and conspiracies invariably go against the will of people. This group of careerists and conspirators who have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks are "termites" that vainly attempt to "bore through from within" the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. If they do not wear red caps, they have no way to hoodwink the public and eat into the revolution. Therefore, these "things with human features" which make up the "gang of four" shout louder than anyone else the Marxist terms as though they are the only ones who understand Marxism and they alone genuinely represent the proletariat.

However, red and black stand so sharply against each other and Marxism and revisionism are as distinct as the clear and the muddy. Red caps have never been able to hide the black hearts and Marxism is bound to vanquish revisionism. In the past, how red did Wang Ming tint his cap with the "100 percent Bolshevik" color, but was not his black heart quickly exposed? Lin Piao "never showed up without a copy of 'quotations' in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'long live'." How red did he tint his own cap, but was not his black heart known to people of the world in no time? Although the caps of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yuan are tinted very red with the color of the "representatives of the correct line," their black hearts, like those of the new and old revisionist chieftains, have been exposed by the revolutionary people.

The "gang of four" styled themselves as "Marxist theorists," wagged their tongues, amused themselves with writing and used Marxist phrases to scare people. However, like all counter-revolutionaries in disguise, since they have to go against the revolution, they cannot very thoroughly cover up their real image. While the "gang of four" zealously shouted Marxist words and phrases, they secretly carried out hush-hush activities to tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire, and usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They vainly attempted to topple our Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

How can fake red caps hide black hearts! The eyes of 800 million people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought are sharp. When these careerists and conspirators swaggered around town in red caps, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers had shown resentment for their words and deeds. Now, the whole country is jubilant as hundreds of millions of people celebrate together the removal of the "four pests." This serves to show how unpopular and extremely isolated and feeble the "gang of four" are.

The Chinese working class and the broad masses of Chinese laboring people never doze off in the course of class struggle. Their eyes are always fixed at the anti-Party "gang of four." The 800 million people are of one accord and they are resolved to wage with thoroughness struggle against these few bourgeois careerists and conspirators--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yuan who wear red caps to hide their black hearts.

* * *

People Are Delighted With the Elimination of the "Four Pests"

by

the CCP Tach'ing Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 23, 1976)

For the past few days, the masses have been in an aroused state in the whole of Tach'ing. The sprawling oilfield is reverberating with one voice: "We firmly support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee!" "We enthusiastically celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power!" Half a million armymen and civilians, full of anger and seething with righteous wrath, are shouting the same slogan: "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan!" to angrily denounce the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four."

The resolute and decisive measure adopted by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is very correct and very wise and brilliant. The rapid realization of the wise and brilliant decision made by the great leader Chairman Mao when he was alive represents the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and we--half a million armymen and civilians of Tach'ing--support it wholeheartedly. This is an example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for Mao Tsetung thought. This is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance to our Party in adhering to the basic line and policies of the Party formulated by Chairman Mao to the whole historical period of socialism from now on and in combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

The bourgeois careerists and conspirators Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, forming a sinister counter-revolutionary gang, are the "four pests" to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They wantonly interfered with and sabotaged the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. They are the "maggots" worming their way into the revolutionary ranks as Lu Hsün angrily denounced in his lifetime, and the kind of counter-revolutionaries who "wear red caps to hide their black hearts" as described by the "Iron Man" Comrade Wang Chin-hsi when he was alive.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie in the Party, the unrepentant capitalist-roaders who are still on the capitalist road. They secretly

formed a small faction with an organizational system of their own behind the back of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. They energetically practiced revisionism and disunity, intrigued and conspired, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and interfered with and undermined Chairman Mao's great strategic plans. Chairman Mao sternly criticized them and patiently taught them on many occasions, and told them not to practice revisionism and disunity, not to intrigue and conspire, and not to form the "gang of four." But they refused to repent or to mend their ways. During the period when Chairman Mao was seriously ill, and after he passed away, they stepped up their anti-Party subversive activities, used the most sordid double-dealing tactics to tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions, energetically created counter-revolutionary public opinion, even more frenziedly attacked the Party and lost no time in attempting to seize supreme Party and state leadership in ruining the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao, and in toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The unpardonably wicked members of this counter-revolutionary clique are the arch criminals who opposed the Party, tried to throw the army into disorder and brought disasters to the state and the people. They are also the murderers who opposed Chairman Mao's instruction, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing; in agriculture, learn from Tachai; the whole nation should learn from the PLA; the PLA should learn from the people of the whole country," and vainly attempted to cut down the red banner of Tach'ing personally put up by Chairman Mao. Their crimes are too numerous to recount and they have come to the end of a criminal career. They have made so many enemies that they have lost all popular support.

The worker-comrades said: "If their plot were permitted to be fulfilled, our Party would become revisionist, our state would change its color, and the tragedy of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union would be repeated in China. We drillers who operate the lever arms would have to beg for a living again, and the heads of tens of millions of revolutionary people would roll in the sand.

If the "four pests" are not eliminated, there will be no peace in the country. The people are delighted at the elimination of the "four pests." The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has opportunely smashed the "gang of four" at the critical juncture, thus defending our Party, our socialist state and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao. The practice of struggle has proved that there is hope for our Party, and there is no lack of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has lived up to the name of a worthy successor of our Party personally selected by Chairman Mao. Ours is a Party that has been long tempered in the flames of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. It is a great, glorious and correct Party. It has never been easy to topple this Party of ours. These four counter-revolutionary "maggots"--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan--have finally been swept onto the garbage pile of history by the iron broom of the proletariat. With the elimination of the "four pests," our Party will become purer, more united and more vigorous than ever before, our proletarian revolutionary cause will be more flourishing and vigorous, and our socialist

motherland will be better built. We workers of Tach'ing have complete faith in the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and we vow that, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, adhere to the teaching, "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

We will rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, firmly uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in all actions, vow to carry on the struggle against the anti-Party "gang of four"--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan--through to the end, and will not call off the battle until complete victory has been won.

In response to the call of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we will whip up a new upsurge in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, maintain the basic achievement of getting a start from the "two doctrines," run Tach'ing as a big school for Mao Tsetung thought, persevere in combating and guarding against revisionism and run more properly all socialist enterprises.

We will in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the plan of the CCP Central Committee take class struggle as the key link, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We will persistently "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," strive to top the production targets again and again and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

We must live up to the high expectations of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the people of the whole country for Tach'ing and the working class there. We vow that in the class struggle and the violent struggle between the two lines, we will raise higher the red banner of Tach'ing and bear it until communism is attained, so that the red banner of Tach'ing, personally put up by Chairman Mao, will forever retain its brilliance.

* * *

The Heart of the Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Is Linked with Ours

by

the CCP Committee of the K'ailuan coal Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 23, 1976)

When the happy tidings of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the news of the smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four"--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng reached our K'ailuan Coal Mine, the 100,000 miners of K'ailuan were galvanized, and this sprawling mining area, which extends for 100 li, has been a scene of jubilation. The broad masses of workers said delightedly: "The dragging out of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan has eliminated a great peril lurking inside the Party, safeguarded that our Party will not turn revisionist and our state will not change its color, and swept away the obstacles to our continued implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This truly gives people a lift of the heart, and we support it wholeheartedly."

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeois inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road and mortal enemies of the working class. Disregarding Chairman Mao's repeated warnings, they wantonly tampered with and distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions and practiced revisionism. They opposed Chairman Mao's basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the Party. They engaged in unbridled intrigues and conspiracies and stirred up trouble everywhere in a vain attempt to usurp supreme Party and state leadership. Displaying the banner of Marxism, they made use of the tools of public opinion under their control to peddle revisionist trash and worked fervishly to create counter-revolutionary opinion. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and practiced capitulation and national betrayal. They opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on every issue and hastily attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The broad masses of miners said: They are guilty of monstrous crimes and beyond forgiveness. We hate them most intensely." We coal miners will never allow the "gang of four" to succeed in their attempt to restore capitalism in China. We will fight to the finish against the anti-Party "gang of four" and defy death to defend Chairman Mao's proltarian revolutionary line and safeguard our red proletarian state. The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has inherited the cause left behind by Chairman Mao. Representing the basic interests of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, it has adopted decisive

measures to smash at one stroke the conspiracy of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought. It reflects the common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of people.

The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the working class. In July this year, our K'ailuan Coal Mine was seriously hit by the strong earthquake. Soon after the earthquake, Premier Hua Kuo-feng, at the order of Chairman Mao, came to see us and conveyed to us the loving care and kind solicitude of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. He gave many important instructions which inspired us to win one victory after another in the anti-quake and rehabilitation struggle. At present, proper arrangements have been made to provide us with clothing, food, shelter and medical care, and the broad masses of workers with their revolutionary spirit galvanized to action have very quickly resumed production and are rebuilding their homes. Under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are fully confident of withstanding any storm, surmounting any difficulties and building a more beautiful new socialist K'ailuan at top speed and, with concrete actions, beating back the anti-Party "gang of four." We must rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, grasp revolution, promote production and strive for greater victories in the anti-quake and rehabilitation struggle.

* * *

The Decision of the Party Central Committee Is Incomparably Wise and Brilliant

by

the whole body of comrades of the Air Force Headquarters

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 23, 1976)

We warmly hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and firmly support the resolute and decisive measure taken by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng toward the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

Over the past few days, we of the Air Force headquarters have been in high spirits, and the whole place has been a scene of jubilation. We enthusiastically hail the great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and indignantly condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four."

The comrades said with great excitement: The decision of the CCP Central Committee, which is incomparably wise and brilliant and completely correct, has expressed the common aspirations of the hundreds and millions of people. The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power with a single stroke, thus eliminating a great source of danger for our Party, our Army and the people of the whole country. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for Mao Tsetung Thought. The victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance in combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan formed a "gang of four," wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, acted against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions and practiced revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They directed blows at and pushed aside revolutionary cadres, suppressed the revolutionary masses and practiced splittism to undermine the unity of the Party. They were extremely hostile to the People's Liberation Army, the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is an army personally built by Chairman Mao, an army that wholeheartedly serves the people. The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army." For the sake of usurping supreme Party and state leadership, the "gang of four" also tried

by hook or by crook to interfere with and undermine our work of army building, and perpetrated a great many bad things. We must thoroughly examine and repudiate their crimes.

In order to attain their ignominious criminal motive, the "gang of four" wantonly fabricated accusations and brought false charges against the revolutionary comrades. They were completely cut off from the masses and also extremely afraid of them. As they acted against the tide of history, this determines their inevitable defeat.

Our struggle with the "gang of four" is the life-and-death struggle between Marxism and revisionism, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, and it is an important question bearing on whether the Party will turn revisionist or the state will change its color. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our Air Force headquarters harbor inveterate hatred toward the "gang of four" and we are determined to wage resolute struggle against them. We must rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, adhere to the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and strive for greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

The Basic Task of Socialist Literature and Art Brooks No Negation

- refuting the absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles

by

Keng Chien (更 堅) of the Chinese Peking Opera Troupe

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 7, 1976)

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whips up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. He reverses the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settles accounts with the great cultural revolution. In the field of literature and art, he vigorously negates the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by revolutionary model plays. Under his instigation, there have emerged in literary and art circles various absurd arguments that negate the revolutionary model plays and the experience in their creation, the most prominent one being the many-sided attack on the basic task of molding the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist literature and art. They assert that it is "improper" to take the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task and claim that this is no more than a "means." They also say that the molding of colossal and perfect models of proletarian heroes "is not in line with dialectics" and advocate that "the transformed characters are of tremendous educational significance." And so on and so forth. We must thoroughly criticize these reactionary fallacies which vainly attempt to negate the basic task of socialist literature and art, refute the revolution in literature and art and publicize restoration and regression.

The diligent molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers is the basic task of socialist literature and art clearly pointed out in the "Outline of the Forum on Literary and Art Work in Army Units" born under Chairman Mao's loving care ten years ago. The laws of class struggle in the literary and art sphere again and again show that the occupation of the literary and art stage by the representatives of a certain class marks the exercise of dictatorship by that class.

Taking a sweeping look at the history of social development over the past several thousand years, no matter whether they belonged to the slave-owner class, the landlord class or the bourgeoisie, when they took over political power, they all, without exception, made use of literature and art to enthusiastically mold ideal figures of their class, so as to publicize the world outlook of their class and consolidate the dominant position of their class. However, owing to the inevitable laws of social development, they could not escape the historical destiny of destruction in the end.

The proletariat is the greatest and the most advanced class in the history of mankind. It represents the orientation of historical progress and shoulders the historic mission of wiping out all exploiting classes and building communism. Therefore, the occupation of the literary and art stage by proletarian heroes is a matter of course.

The teachers of proletarian revolution suggested long ago that the working class should occupy their own position in the literary and art sphere. Engels resolutely opposed the eulogy of "nobodies" of all kinds and warmly advocated the "eulogy of the intransigent revolutionary proletarians who lord it over the world." ("German Socialism in Poetry and Prose," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 224) This was the earnest expectation of Marx and Engels, and it would be ideal to vividly depict the leaders of the revolutionaries with sharp color. These views show the great attention paid by the teachers of revolution to molding the colossal images of proletarian heroes.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theories in literature and art. A great thought clearly runs through the brilliant works "On New Democracy," "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and "Letter to the Yenan Peking Opera Theater after seeing Driven To Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels": "History is made by the people" and domination of the stage by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters is a "reversal of history." ("Letter to the Yenan Peking Opera Theater after seeing Driven To Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels") Proletarian revolutionary literature and art should warmly eulogize the people, the makers of human history, and should "create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." ("Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") This has clearly pointed out the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in literature and art and charted a complete line for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

However, after the founding of new China, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i refused to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and vigorously pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art. In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, shielded and supported by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship in the literary and art sphere, thus bringing about the emergence of this extremely abnormal phenomenon: politically, the landlord and bourgeois classes have been overthrown, but on the literary and art stage, emperors and princes, generals and ministers, lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters of the landlord and bourgeois classes still brandished their swords as usual, while the workers, peasants and soldiers who had become masters of the country were excluded, or distorted and vilified.

In order to destroy this counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the weapon, the proletariat launched heroic and persistent attacks. In accordance with Marxist theories of literature and art, in conjunction with the experience of

creating revolutionary model plays and in light of the vital essence of the black line of literature and art in opposing the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, it unfurled the banner and put forward the basic task of molding heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist literature and art, thus completely drawing a line of distinction between proletarian literature and art and the literature and art of all exploiting classes.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, one group of dazzling revolutionary model plays have been successfully created after another, and colossal and perfect heroic models of workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the literary and art stage one after another with heads high and broad strides. They have driven out all the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties, and realized the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the literary and art sphere, thus enabling the entire literary and art sphere to undergo profound changes and usher in the excellent situation with a hundred flowers in full bloom and "orioles singing and swallows darting" in the garden of socialist literature and art.

Facts show that the proposal to take the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task of socialist literature and art completely conforms to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought both in theory and in practice, and is very scientific and entirely correct, because the basic task put forward is determined by the nature, target, task and future of the socialist revolution and the historical mission of the proletariat.

The Party's basic line tells us: there are classes, class contradictions and class struggles at all times throughout the historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's important instruction has profoundly pointed out the changes in class relations and characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period. That "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" is an age-old historical phenomenon and the struggle against capitalist-roaders in the Party is the protracted combat task of the proletariat and the revolutionary people in the entire historical period of socialism. In order to serve proletarian politics, revolutionary literature and art must persistently take the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as its own basic task, diligently mold heroic models of workers, peasants and soldiers with a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, who are skilled at distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism and Leninism, can correctly differentiate between the correct and incorrect lines, and dare to step out and wage struggle against capitalist-roaders with the dauntless spirit of going against the tide.

The revolutionary model plays and such works as Ch'un Miao, Breaking With Old Ideas created under their motivation have, precisely through molding such heroic models, correctly reflected the great struggle waged by people of

our country under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party against the class enemies at home and abroad and against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and profoundly revealed the objective laws of the inevitable victory of the proletariat over the bourgeosie, socialism over capitalism and Marxism-Leninism over revisionism.

It is not difficult to see that the architects of absurd arguments wildly attack taking the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task of socialist literature and art because the militant spearhead of the literary and art workers created under its guidance is directed straight at the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them, and has dealt a heavy blow at their pipedream in vainly attempting to restore capitalism.

The meaning hidden between the lines of the so-called argument that the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers is only a "means" is that: since it is a means, it is dispensable. There are other "means," such as the depiction of irresolute and wavering middle characters, and villainous figures who are inimical to the people, because they can occupy the center of the stage just like the heroic models of workers, peasants and soldiers, and are their equals. Hence the basic task of molding the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist literature and art is negated. It can thus be seen that the tactics adopted by people who advocate the theory of "means" are precisely the same as the tactics adopted by the opportunists exposed by Lenin. Since they dare not directly oppose the theories they do not like, they haltingly call for revision. They dare not openly call for abolishing the task of socialist literature and art in molding heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, but cudgel their brains to think of another way and vainly attempt to let the middle characters and even demons and monsters once again mount the stage, contest for the battlefield of literature and art with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and finally shatter and replace the basic task of socialist literature and art in molding heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, give a green light to the emergence of all kinds of works that are poisonous weeds and prepare a hotbed for capitalist restoration.

In order to wipe out the basic task of molding the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist literature and art, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also concoct a fallacy, saying that "hugeness and perfection do not conform to dialectics" and that the "mistakes" and shortcomings of heroic figures should be depicted so as to publicize "the great educational significance of the transformed characters." In bringing out the theory of "middle characters" and the theory of "truthful writing" which have already been criticized in a disguised form, their intention is very malicious.

This reminds us of the violent struggle carried out around the molding of the image of Li Yü-ho in the process of writing The Red Lantern. Li Yü-ho is the representative of the working class and a proletarian hero. In order to properly mold this image, we must fully reveal his revolutionary ideals. But the counter-revolutionary promoters of the revisionist black line in literature and art put forth the signboard of "truthful writing,"

forcibly cram a large number of feudal, capitalist and revisionist contrabands into Li Yü-ho and make him go home to steal wine to drink at the critical juncture of class struggle. In face of the enemy's butcher knife, he is made to sing the hackneyed tune of the feudal and landlord classes that "no filial son is a Chinese traitor," thus wildly distorting him both outwardly and inwardly. The proletariat wages a resolute struggle against the sabotage made by the black line in literature and art, makes use of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, takes class struggle as the key link and places Li Yü-ho in the storm of typified class struggle. No matter whether he is faced with the armed search of the enemy, bribery at the banquet, or the torture or butcher knife of the enemy, he is calm and composed, resolute and unyielding. In face of the enemy's butcher knife in particular, he is made to sing aloud, thus fully revealing the revolutionary mood a communist who is pledged to fight all his life for communism, focally summing up the outstanding quality and noble ideals of the entire proletariat, and hence molding him as a colossal, perfect and lustrous heroic model.

The architects of absurd arguments again and again advocate the need to depict the mistakes and shortcomings of heroic figures. They actually seek to revive the revisionist theory of "truthful writing." Such absurd arguments are a reaction to the method of typified creation in art, and constitute politically a tremendous distortion and slander of socialist reality and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in our country.

Certainly, in the course of diligently molding heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian literature and art also depict other characters and "transformed characters." But the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers is of prime importance and comes first. It determines the nature of socialist literature and art. Transformed characters can only complete the process of transformation under the education, help and motivation of heroic figures. If transformed characters, instead of heroic figures, are made to occupy the dominant position, the people will naturally be unable to see the revolutionary force and their confidence in victory will be affected. The architects of the absurd arguments on the one hand advocate the need to depict the "mistakes" and "shortcomings" of the heroic figures and on the other hand cry that "the transformed characters are of tremendous educational significance." Their intention is very clear. They all attempt to replace the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers with "middle characters" and drive the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers off the literary and art stage.

After the analysis of various arguments, the true features of the architects and absurd arguments have been exposed. They implacably hate and violently oppose taking the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task of socialist literature and art. Their ultimate aim is to fundamentally negate the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by revolutionary model plays, negate the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, so as to

attain their criminal aim of restoring capitalism from the literary and art stage to the political stage.

Lu Hsün once pointed out, "The end of the battle is not in sight, and old tunes will be continuously used." The struggle to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts once again tells us: as long as there are classes, the struggle for or against taking the molding of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task of socialist literature and art will not end, the "old tunes" of class enemies will still be used continuously, and the evil wind of revisionism will rise again. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance. The greater the enemy's opposition is, the firmer we must stand. From now on, we must strive to mold models of proletarian heroes that wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and fight to the end for opposing and combating revisionism, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the ultimate realization of the far-reaching goal of communism.

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DEMONSTRATIONS ACCLAIMING HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENT AND FALL OF "GANG OF FOUR"

Peking Armymen and Civilians Continue Demonstrations Celebrating Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Becoming Chairman of Party Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Hailing Great Victory in Smashing "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

armymen and civilians in the chinese capital continued to hold mammoth demonstrations today.

despite rain, cheerful demonstrators thronged the streets to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and they enthusiastically hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" -- wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan -- to usurp party and state power. the number of demonstrators in the past two days exceeded 3,300,000.

the people were jubilant throughout the capital, as in a grand festival. red flags fluttered on tienanmen gate which was decorated with palace lanterns. every street and lane resounded with thundering cheers. from the loudspeakers came the powerful strains of revolutionary songs that added to the festivity.

the contingents of demonstrators from central and peking municipal party, government and army organizations and workers, peasants, soldiers, students and people from other circles converged on tienanmen square in massive columns from all directions. they carried huge portraits of chairman mao and red flags and shouted: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "obey the party central committee in all actions excl." and "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." from early morning until after dark, the capital resounded with cheers, shouts of slogans and the sound of drums, gongs and firecrackers.

the extraordinarily happy news of comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the smashing of the anti-party "gang of four" overjoyed the eight million people in the capital as well as the people in other parts of the country. among the demonstrators were workers coming off night shift, peasants from people's communes on peking's outskirts, veteran battle-

tested soldiers, revolutionary young people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and literary and art workers who kept singing and dancing during the demonstration. workers from both the peichiao timber mill and the peking general knitwear mill said: comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and its military commission carries out the wise arrangements made by the great leader chairman mao and meets the common aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people in china. we firmly support this. under the correct leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we will struggle hard against the "gang of four", continue criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

peasants of the tungsheng people's commune in the haitien district, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, held a demonstration at the seat of the commune yesterday. more than one thousand of them marched to tienanmen square in high spirits today. they said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, which is faithfully carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, is the staunch core of leadership of our party, our army and the people of our country. under its leadership, our party will become even more united and thriving, our socialist motherland will grow prosperous, and the people of our country are filled with even greater confidence in victory.

cadres and workers of the printing and publication departments have shown great revolutionary drive in these days of triumph. they are determined to make the best preparations for the publication of volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" as a new contribution to the dissemination of mao tsetung thought. workers of the people's fine arts publishing house and the hsinhua printing house, who took part in the demonstration today, said with joy that they had worked for days to print portraits of chairman hua kuo-feng as a concrete expression of their firm support for and trust in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

artists from the peking opera troupe of peking and the china song and dance ensemble heartily expressed their joy while performing the traditional yangko dance.

the massive contingents of demonstrators vehemently denounced the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and hailed the great victory in smashing the gang. they

said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has dragged out the "gang of four" and exposed their counter-revolutionary features to the light of day, much to the satisfaction of the people. this represents another great victory for our party in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

wearing colourful national costumes and waving silk streamers, teachers, students, workers and staff members of more than 40 nationalities at the central institute for nationalities performed national dances in praise of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. they said: "our happiness comes from the bottom of our hearts and we will sing at the top of our voices because the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and has eliminated the 'four pests'."

among the several thousand demonstrators from the erhlunglu neighbourhood community in peking's western district were a number of women in their fifties or sixties, who marched to tienanmen square, shouting slogans jubilantly. many of them had been child-brides or housemaids in the old society. they said: we would suffer again if the "gang of four" had been allowed to succeed. the party central committee has dug out the "gang of four". this is a joyous event for all chinese people.

over 100 little red guards of the nanchihtzu primary school in the eastern district of the city, with colour flags and raised fists, shouted "down with the bad 'gang of four' excl." they said: "we little red guards would never allow the 'gang of four' to make us suffer like our grandparents."

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army units stationed in peking, people's policemen and members of the workers' militia passed through tienanmen square in neat formations. carrying portraits of chairman mao, armymen of the 8341 unit, arms in hand, marched with vigorous strides. they expressed their strong determination to defy death to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. behind a big flag bearing the words "people's militia units of the capital", as chairman mao inscribed the phrase, the worker-militiamen strode through tienanmen square in mighty contingents. the p.l.a. armymen, people's policemen and worker-militiamen all expressed their determination to obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in all their actions, thoroughly expose and condemn the anti-party crimes of the "gang of four", continue criticizing teng

hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt and take concrete actions to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

apart from the demonstrations, meetings have been held by cadres and the masses in factories, people's communes, army units, shops and schools and by literary and art and scientific and technical circles and neighbourhood communities to celebrate the victory and denounce the anti-party "gang of four". commune peasants in peking's outlying districts also held meetings and demonstrations. full of confidence and militancy, the cadres have pledged to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and go on improving the already excellent situation in the revolution.

Peking Mammoth Demonstrations Reach Peak

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

the mammoth celebration demonstrations by armymen and civilians in the chinese capital reached their peak today. the number of demonstrators over the past three days totalled 5.8 million. filled with the joy of victory, the demonstrators warmly celebrated comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hailed the great victory in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the day was just dawning when the whole city reverberated to the sounds of drums, cymbals, firecrackers and the shouting of slogans. contingent after contingent of people filed across tienanmen square in an endless stream. among them were workers, people's commune members, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, office workers, revolutionary intellectuals, red guards and little red guards and people from neighbourhood communities and other walks of life as well as patriotic democrats and

compatriots of taiwan province. the number of marchers reached 2.5 million today. in the processions were huge portraits of chairman mao, portraits of chairman hua kuo-feng, red flags and coloured banners. people shouted with ringing voice: "warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng becoming chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." the municipal loudspeaker system blared out the strains of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other songs. the entire tienanmen square and the changan boulevard were a scene of jubilation.

the 100,000 workers of the capital iron and steel company have held mass rallies over the past few days. wearing overalls and carrying red flags, night-shift workers at the peking steel mill, who had just topped their production quotas, rushed straight from the workshop to tienanmen square to take part in the parade.

the workers demonstrators said with joy: comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and its military commission, and the anti-party "gang of four" has been exposed. these two items of top good news show that chairman mao's wise decision has been carried out to the full. they comply with the common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and demonstrate that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng firmly implements chairman mao's revolutionary line and is of one heart with the people of the whole country. with such a strong nucleus, our party and the socialist motherland are sure to become more united and advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

while people are celebrating their victory, news of production achievements has kept pouring in from the city's iron and steel, coal, transport and communications fronts. miners of the muchengchien colliery who had fulfilled their production quotas for 106 months on end, produced 900 extra tons of coal for the state in the last three days.

meetings and demonstrations have been held amid the beating of drums and gongs on peking's outskirts for days in succession. red flags and slogans hailing the good news are to be seen in every commune and brigade. leading commune cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people streamed to tienanmen square from

early in the morning. carrying chairman mao's portraits and red banners inscribed with the words "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the peasants paraded to hail the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they were overjoyed at the exposure of the "gang of four".

in these days, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have been busy managing the fields of wheat and chinese cabbage, sinking wells, collecting manure, levelling land and building water conservancy projects, so as to create conditions for winning a still better harvest next year.

scientific and technical personnel, revolutionary teachers and students, medical workers, cultural and art workers and sportsmen among the demonstrators waved gaily-coloured flags and shouted slogans against the "gang of four". they pledged that under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they would conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the socialist revolution in the superstructure.

a group of several thousand red guards from the eastern city district danced in the street with garlands and multi-coloured balloons in hand. they said: "we red guards must develop the revolutionary rebelling spirit and struggle against the anti-party 'gang of four' to the finish."

old, middle-aged and young leading cadres of departments under the party central committee and the government paraded at the head of their own contingents. they expressed their determination to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, thoroughly expose and repudiate the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

spirited columns of commanders and fighters from the p.l.a. general headquarters, services and arms, the peking units and the 8341 unit continued their demonstrations today. a ten thousand strong rally was held by the peking garrison units here this morning. after the meeting, the commanders and men mounted a mammoth demonstration carrying a huge streamer reading "obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions excl". particularly impressive were the columns of more than

100,000 worker militiamen and militiawomen of the capital. they pledged to heighten their vigilance, guard against disturbances and sabotage by internal and external enemies, resolutely defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and the capital of our socialist motherland.

the massive demonstrations went on until after dusk. the parading armymen and civilians pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the exposure and denunciation of the anti-party crimes of the "gang of four", continue criticising teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do the work better in all fields and strive to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Peking Papers Acclaim Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Being Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Hails Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and other papers in the chinese capital frontpage under red banner headlines the news of the mammoth demonstration mounted by one and a half million armymen and people in peking to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hail the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the papers carry on the front page one or two large photos showing armymen and people in peking during the demonstration. in addition, each paper devotes an entire page to several photos of the scenes of the demonstration.

the names of the papers are all printed in red. on the upper right-hand corner of the front page are three slogans printed in red: "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

the "people's daily" devotes two pages to a feature entitled "hail the great victory" and articles and poems by workers, peasants, people's liberation army men and people of minority nationalities acclaiming comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the shattering of the scheme of the anti-party clique, "the gang of four", to usurp party and state power.

Peking Newspapers Continue Featuring Celebrations of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Becoming Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Great Victory in Foiling Scheme of "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries three reports on the mammoth demonstrations and rallies in shanghai, tientsin and peking and a photo showing a scene of the massive demonstration by armymen and civilians in peking under the red banner headline "warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power". other newspapers in the capital also carry the reports under red banner headlines.

every paper devotes a full page to photos showing the demonstrations in shanghai, tientsin and peking.

all papers print beside their titles these slogans in red: "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

the "people's daily" devotes two full pages to articles by the taching oilfield, the tachai brigade, the kailuan coal mines, the "red army" regiment of a p.l.a. peking unit and the central institute for nationalities. the titles of these articles are: "hail the rapid realization of the wise decision made by chairman mao", "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with us", "the wiping out of the 'four evils' is much to the delight of the people" and "people of all nationalities indignantly condemn the 'gang of four'".

Tientsin Holds Mammoth Parades, Rally in Support for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and CPC Central Committee Military Commission, Celebrate Great Victory in Smashing "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique's Plot to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 22, 1976)

brimming with the joy of victory, over three million armymen and civilians in north china's port city of tientsin held mammoth rallies and demonstrations today and yesterday to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's assumption of office as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hail the great victory in smashing the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. the demonstrators shouted denunciation of the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in scheming to usurp party and state power and pledged, under the staunch leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, to carry out chairman mao's behests, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, fight to the finish against the "gang of four" anti-party clique and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

the whole city has been in a jubilant mood of triumph in the past two days. revolutionary united struggle is obvious everywhere in the city. victory-celebrating crowds poured like torrents into the city's squares and streets from all directions. the whole city was a forest of red flags, reverberating to the beating of drums and cymbals and the splutter of firecrackers. the demonstrators carried huge portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao,

their happiness irrepressible. raising clenched fists, they shouted: "firmly support comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." and "hail the great victory in smashing the plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." workers marched in columns and beat waist-drums rhythmically. festively attired little red guards waved colourful ribbons and did the joyous yangko dance. beaming broadly, elderly women supported by their grandchildren joined in the demonstrators to warm applause, and together they shared the sweet joy of victory. many young workers, standing on the beds of bedecked flat trucks, produced flourishes on their enormous drums to express their elation. they said: making comrade hua kuo-feng chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission was a wise decision by the great leader and teacher chairman mao before his death. it reflects in full the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. it is a reliable guarantee for us in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end; it is a telling blow to the bourgeoisie inside the party and all class enemies at home and abroad. we fully trust and firmly support the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

in these days of celebration, the cadres and masses of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill, the wangtingti production brigade on the western outskirts, tientsin and nankai universities and the tientsin roast-duck restaurant, which chairman mao had inspected, warmly hailed the wise and resolute measures taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to carry out chairman mao's behests and shatter at one blow the conspiracy of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, thus removing the vile traitors from the party, cutting out this cancer from the state and avenging the people for the gross injustices imposed on them. the cadres and masses said that this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a victory that satisfies the will of the people, has their full approval and gives them tremendous encouragement.

workers of the tientsin general paper mill which the great leader chairman mao had inspected said that comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and of its military commission conforms to the wishes of the working class and is firmly endorsed by the working class. the paper

mill has long been producing paper for the printing of chairman mao's works. the workers expressed their determination to make greater contributions to the dissemination of mao tsetung thought by turning out more and better paper. working in close unity and coordination, the workers have made new victories in revolution and production and are outstripping their quotas every day.

the vile crimes of the "gang of four" anti-party clique have roused the fury of the seven million civilians and armymen in tientsin. they indignantly denounced the careerists and conspirators wang, chang, chiang and yao for betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, frantically opposing chairman mao's revolutionary line and the basic principles advanced by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", practising revisionism and splittism, and engaging in conspiracies in a vain attempt to usurp party and state power. the people deeply hate the gang for its conspiratorial activities. the resolute shattering of the criminal plots of the "gang of four" by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng fully accords with the aspiration of the people throughout china, the local people said.

the cadres and masses of the tientsin no. 1 steel plant, tientsin railway station, and the hsiaochinchuang brigade in paoti county pledged to rally very closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, thoroughly expose and repudiate the crimes of the "gang of four", continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and struggle heroically to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

singing the "internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "the east is red", commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin paraded in smart formation. they expressed their determination to obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in all actions, heighten vigilance, intensify preparedness against war, defy death to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and the gateway to the capital and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemies who dare to intrude.

one million armymen and people attended a mammoth rally in tientsin this afternoon in the rain. the rally was presided over by wang yi, commander of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. addressing the rally on behalf of the seven million armymen and people of the whole municipality, hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the tientsin municipal party committee, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. tientsin garrison, expressed warm support for comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the post of chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission and hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. he said that this victory added a brilliant page in the history of the chinese communist party founded by the great leader and teacher chairman mao. this was of great immediate importance and profound historic significance for the party in adhering to the party's basic line and policies formulated by chairman mao, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and for the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause the world over.

this was followed by remarks by liu ching-ying, a worker representative; hsu mao-fen, a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants; liu fa-cheng, a representative of the army units stationed in tientsin; and sun chien-sheng, a representative of the red guards. they voiced their determination to obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in all their actions and fight to the finish the anti-party clique of wang, chang, chiang and yao.

amid enthusiastic applause, the rally adopted a message to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee. the mammoth demonstration continued after the rally, and it lasted till late in the night.

Massive Demonstrations by Four Million Shanghai Armymen and People Warmly Support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Being Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Hail Great Victory in Smashing Scheme of "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1976)

shanghai is jubilant at the extraordinarily good news of comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the smashing of the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

more than four million armymen and people in the city and on its rural outskirts have held massive rallies and demonstrations in the past few days to pledge the firm support of the city's 10 million armymen and people for the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and their strong determination to fight the "gang of four" anti-party clique to the finish.

street demonstrations have grown in scale every day, culminating in today's one and a half million-strong demonstration. cheerful crowds paraded through the city, shouting slogans and singing "the internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "the east is red". both sides of the whangpoo river that runs through the city echoed to cheers and the sounds of firecrackers, drums and cymbals.

the waterfront, nanking road and other thoroughfares in the heart of the city took on an festive air, bedecked with lanterns and rosettes. red flags were fluttering everywhere. huge slogans of dozens of metres long trailing from tall buildings read: "warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." "hail the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions excl."

huge bulletins written on scarlet paper announcing the extraordinarily good news are to be seen on

the windows of hundreds of shops along nanking road, the city's busiest shopping centre. many factories, people's communes, army units, schools, shops, offices and neighbourhood communities have cabled messages to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to voice their support and determination.

from early morning until late at night, hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers and people from other circles led by leading cadres at various levels poured onto the streets, carrying with them huge portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and red flags. they waved bouquets and streamers and bore torches, singing, dancing and cheering. the marchers were enthusiastically applauded by the cheerful crowds along the streets.

the shanghai industrial workers who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle took to the streets, high in spirits and strong in morale. passing by the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the workers of many factories recalled chairman mao's magnificent contributions in founding the communist party of china. they said: the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power will go down in the glorious annals of our party. it shows in full measure that ours is a great, glorious and correct party and that it has become more united, vigorous and militant than ever. it also shows that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is faithfully carrying out chairman mao's behests and is of one heart with the people of the whole country. that comrade hua kuo-feng is chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission represents the common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

workers from the shanghai no. 1 steel mill, the shanghai machine tools plant, the chiangnan shipyard and other factories, which chairman mao once inspected, acclaimed the crushing of the "gang of four" anti-party clique as a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and for mao tsetung thought. they said: the exposure of that anti-party clique shows once again the brilliance and correctness of chairman mao's thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party". wang, chang, chiang and yao are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie in the party. their coming to power would mean the coming to power of the bourgeoisie, of revisionists and fascists and would mean the restoration of capitalism in china. if their scheme had materialized, our party would have turned

revisionist, our state would have changed its political colour, our people would have been thrown back into the abyss of misery and the working class and other labouring people would have had to suffer again. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has removed this time bomb and liquidated a big bane inside our party. this is much to the satisfaction of the people. the worker activists in theoretical study among the demonstrators said: the anti-party clique of wang, chang, chiang and yao waved the banner of marxism to wantonly oppose marxism, and they stopped at no crime for all their fine words. they show their true colours before the mirror of invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and have finally become something filthy and contemptible like dog's dung.

led by leading cadres at various levels, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people on shanghai's outskirts mounted massive demonstrations. cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in chenhsiang production brigade of wusung commune, paoshan county, said: "the 'gang of four' is the most vicious enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, remove all obstacles, smash the 'gang of four' and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao."

when spirited columns of the shanghai garrison and the naval and air force units of the people's liberation army stationed in shanghai marched through nanking road, they were hailed by jubilant crowds along the way. armymen and civilians exchanged cheers and shouted slogans in unison to demonstrate their militant unity. at the head of these columns were commanders and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" which had been cited by the great leader chairman mao. commanders and fighters of the units that had been inspected or reviewed by chairman mao sang battle songs while marching on.

the p.l.a. men unanimously acclaimed comrade hua kuo-feng being chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and warmly celebrated the great victory in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. they pledged to obey the orders of the party central committee in all their actions, heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, guard against sabotage and disturbances by class enemies at home and abroad, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude, and defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua and the great socialist motherland at all costs.

filled with the joy of victory, teachers, students and staff of colleges, middle and primary schools and cadres and masses in the fields of science and technology, health, culture, cinema, publishing and sports took part in the demonstrations. some units organized special bands for the occasion. students of minority nationalities, in brightly coloured national costume, sang and danced in the street.

the worker-peasant-soldier students said delightedly: the wiping out of the "gang of four" has made our party stronger. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, wage a resolute struggle against the anti-party clique on wang, chang, chiang and yao and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed in the heroic city of shanghai over the last few days. at night, the whole city sparkled with a myriad of lights. while celebrating the great victory, the workers and other revolutionary people of shanghai pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, adhere to the basic principles of "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", deepen the exposure and denunciation of the towering crimes of the anti-party clique of wang, chang, chiang and yao, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Mammoth Demonstrations in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

mammoth rallies and demonstrations were held by the people of all nationalities in all parts of china in the past few days to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and hail the party's great victory in smashing at one blow the scheme of the "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. a revolutionary atmosphere of united struggle and victory prevailed everywhere in the motherland.

a total of 50 million people have taken part in the rallies and demonstrations in the three municipalities, the capitals of the 21 provinces and the five autonomous regions. the people of all nationalities across the country pledged their firm support for comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and indignantly denounced the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in attempting to usurp party and state power. they cheered: "let us rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." and "warmly hail the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." they said, the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission in accordance with the proposal made by chairman mao before his death reflects the common aspiration of the 800 million chinese people. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted resolute and decisive measures and crushed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power at one blow. this is much to the delight of the party, the army and the people. we will carry out chairman mao's behests, hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly expose and criticize the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in attempting to usurp party and state power, continue to criticise teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the

proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

in the biggest chinese city of shanghai, more than 6.5 million people have participated in the demonstrations in the past few days. strung over the major streets of the city were colourful lanterns and rosettes. the demonstrators joyously did the lion dance and other dances. the staff working in the lu hsun memorial hall said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng exposed the "gang of four", including chang. chun-chiao, the long hidden 'maggot' with the pen-name of 'ti ke' whom lu hsun bitterly denounced, and showed their true features before the magic mirror of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this is truly gratifying to the people.

in north china's port city of tientsin, 4.5 million armymen and civilians participated in demonstrations and rallies. people called discussions, celebration meetings, denunciation meetings, put up written pledges, big-character posters, wrote poems, composed songs and staged performances to express their full confidence in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and their bitter hatred for the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique.

in the last few days more than three million people demonstrated. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers furiously denounced the "gang of four" for their crimes of attempting to usurp party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and condemned them as counter-revolutionary double dealers, chieftains in practising revisionism and renegades betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampering with chairman mao's directives. they said, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted decisive measures and eliminated a big bane inside the party. we hail this great victory excl.

commanders and fighters of the general departments of the chinese people's liberation army, headquarters and army units of the various arms and services as well as army units in peking, shenyang, kwangchow, nanking, tsinan, wuhan, foochow, sinkiang, lanchow, chengtu and kunming joined the local paraders in warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the post of chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and in warmly hailing the great victory in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-party clique to usurp party and state power. on the thousand-kilometre long coast lines and border lines of the

motherland, at the airfields and naval docks and the barracks, the sounds of drums and gongs and the shouting of slogans echoed from early morning until evening.

the pilots of the "heroic air force squadron" of an air force unit demonstrated against the rain near their quarters in the last two days. they expressed their determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the party, seriously implement the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, obey the orders of the party central committee in all actions and fight bravely to safeguard chairman mao's revolutionary line, defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and consolidate and develop the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the taching oilfield was astir when the good news came. 450,000 people in the oilfield staged a demonstration to celebrate the rapid realization of the wise decision made by the great leader chairman mao.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the tachai brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, said after they heard of the good news: these two great victories are of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance for us to adhere to the party's basic line, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship in our country, prevent the restoration of capitalism and build socialism. we must hold still higher the red banner of tachai and continue the socialist revolution till the end.

the people of various minority nationalities throughout the country, dressed in their holiday best, danced their national dances at demonstrations and rallies.

red flags fluttered over the ancient city of lhasa and the beating of gongs and drums reverberated throughout. workers of the lhasa carpet factory where chairman hua kuo-feng once inspected said: the million emancipated serfs and tibet's first generation of working class vow to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and struggle till the end against the "gang of four".

as the sun rose after the snow, the people of various nationalities in urumchi, waving red flags and treading the snow and ice, converged to the main thoroughfares.

in inner mongolia, herdsmen of hsianghuang banner, an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai movement, staged a torch demonstration in hsinpaolike, a new city on the grassland, on the night of october 22. the night was lighted up by tens of thousands of torches, symbolizing the determination of the people of mongolian nationality to fight to the finish against the "gang of four" anti-party clique.

as the happy tidings came to shaoshan, chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan, the people were overjoyed. in shaoshan, over 40,000 people held rallies and demonstrations in the rain. they said: comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission was decided by chairman mao himself before his death. we firmly support it. we are convinced that under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the socialist revolution and construction in china will score fresh victories along chairman mao's revolutionary line. they said they would bring into full play shaoshan people's revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and thoroughly expose and repudiate the "gang of four" anti-party clique in accordance with the three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire".

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENT AND FALL OF THE "GANG OF FOUR"

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission, Hail Great Victory in Smashing Anti-Party "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1976)

the patriotic compatriots of all circles in hongkong and macao warmly supported comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hailed the great victory in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. this resolute and decisive action taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they said, complied with chairman mao's behests and the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

slogans and wall newspapers were put up and rallies held by people in patriotic organizations, trade unions, schools and various societies. the compatriots said: we are delighted that our great leader chairman mao's wise decision has rapidly materialized. the happy news that comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and its military commission reflects the common wishes of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including us compatriots in hongkong and macao. it shows in full measure that the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader chairman mao has worthy successors and is thriving and that the socialist motherland has bright prospects. we patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao have full confidence in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and firmly support it.

the compatriots indignantly denounced the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp party and state power. the patriotic compatriots all pledged to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, do the patriotic, anti-hegemony work still better and energetically support the motherland's socialist revolution and construction.

yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, said: "people are elated at the news that comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission and that the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power has been smashed.

"the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted decisive measures and wiped out a bane inside the party. this is a great example of putting into practice chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. it is of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration and building socialism."

chang chuan, chairman of the hongkong and kowloon flowers and plants workers general union, said: "peasants here are elated at the good news. it shows chairman mao's far-sightedness. it complies with the common aspiration of the people throughout the country, including us compatriots here."

in the past few days, at rallies in patriotic organizations and schools, people all sang the three revolutionary songs, "the internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "the east is red", to convey their full confidence in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and their strong will to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

Patriotic Taiwan Compatriots in Peking Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Becoming Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Hail Great Victory in Smashing Scheme of "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

more than 100 patriotic taiwan compatriots residing in peking met in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference this afternoon to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the post of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hail the great victory in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. the anti-party "gang of four" had been shattered by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in compliance with chairman mao's behests and the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

taiwan compatriots tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, who are members of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over and addressed the meeting.

in their emotion-filled speeches, they hailed the rapid realization of the great leader and teacher chairman mao's wise decision. they said: comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission was a very wise and correct decision made for our party by chairman mao. it reflects the common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the people of taiwan province included. we patriotic compatriots of taiwan province firmly support it. chairman mao's wise decision shows that our party's proletarian revolutionary cause has worthy successors and is thriving. we are fully confident that under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we will carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao. chairman mao's wise decision is also a telling blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries in the world and to the reactionary chiang ching-kuo clique which is entrenched on taiwan.

tsai hsiao and lin li-yun vehemently denounced the counter-revolutionary crimes of the anti-

party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan in plotting to usurp party and state power. they said: the anti-party "gang of four" betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampered with chairman mao's directives, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies. they ganged up together, worked hand in glove and committed crimes against the country and the people in an attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and the state. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders who are still on the capitalist road and bourgeois careerists and conspirators. they are the common sworn enemy of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the people of taiwan province. if their scheme had succeeded, our country would have changed its political colour, and the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland would become empty talk. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people of all nationalities throughout the country and with the 16 million people of taiwan province. by taking resolute and decisive measures to smash the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, it rid the party of renegades, wiped out pests to the country and avenged the people for the gross injustices imposed on them. this is a great example of putting into practice chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. this great victory shows that our party is indeed a long-tested and mature marxist-leninist party founded and nurtured by chairman mao and that our party has a very bright future.

they also voiced their support for the decision of the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they said: we compatriots of taiwan province now living on the mainland will firmly respond to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and launch a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's

basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage a constant struggle against the class enemies inside and outside the party and at home and abroad, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction. we are determined to liberate taiwan.

other speakers included su tzu-heng, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. they all pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, deepen the exposure and denunciation of the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four", carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, contribute to the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

the meeting proceeded in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity, militancy and triumph. amid warm applause, it adopted a message of greetings to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

attending the meeting were leading members of departments concerned, including hsiung hsiang-hui, li chin-teh, yang szu-teh and shih lin-feng.

after the meeting, the patriotic taiwan compatriots paraded in the street to celebrate the occasion.

REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Peking Press Prints Three Revolutionary Songs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital today devote their second page to the three revolutionary songs, "the internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "the east is red", with an editor's note by hsinhua. the banner headline across the second page of the "people's daily" reads: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and obey its orders in all actions".

the hsinhua editor's note says:

"we republish today the three revolutionary songs 'the internationale', 'the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention' and 'the east is red'.

"chairman mao advocated and once personally conducted the singing of 'the internationale' and 'the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention'. he instructed us (boldface begins) not only to sing, but to explain the meaning and act accordingly (boldface ends). today, the singing of the three revolutionary songs will inspire the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and advance victoriously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao."

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

County Cadres Take Turns to Work as Peasants

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 22, 1976)

a number of county cadres are this year going to rural people's communes to take it in turn to work as peasants. they eat, live and work with the commune members and study with them the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. together they have been criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

in shensi province alone, 50 counties or one half of the total in this northwestern province, are following this practice. examples from fuku county show how the cadres carry it out.

the cadres of fuku county, like all others in the country, have often gone down to the grassroots to take part in productive labour since the start of the cultural revolution. this accords with chairman mao's teaching: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people." in the first half of this year, all cadres of fuku county, including leading members of the county party committee, did an average of 60 days of productive labour.

while deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, all organizations under fuku county have thoroughly criticized the crimes of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping who sought to extend bourgeois right and restore capitalism. they now have a deeper understanding of the fact that bourgeois right is the soil that engenders the bourgeoisie within the party. to restrict bourgeois right, cement the ties between cadres and masses and close the gap between mental and manual labour, the fuku county party committee passed a decision that all county office cadres must work one month as a peasant in the villages. since the decision was made last march, 100 cadres in five batches have gone to the villages to work for one month each.

when county party committee secretary and chairman of the county revolutionary committee lei pu-chou went to the kaoshihya brigade of kaoshihya commune last summer, he announced to the commune members: "i am an ordinary commune member. i ask to be treated as one, i'll eat the same food,

live the same way and do the same work. i pledge to accept the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants and abide by labour discipline." like other commune members he got up at dawn in hot weather and worked until dusk. in the evening he studied and criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with them.

48 year-old lei pu-chou is the son of a poor peasant. he was greatly impressed by the eagerness of the rural cadres and peasants to produce more grain for the revolution after criticizing revisionism. he said: "they have taught me a lot. through working as an ordinary commune member, we have become closer, and i have got rich political nourishment from them."

after the publication of chairman mao's brilliant thesis: "the bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other" lei pu-chou said: "the study of chairman mao's directive and the experience i gained through taking part in collective labour have made me realize even more clearly that as a leading cadre who wants to continue revolution, i must prevent bureaucratism, place myself on an equal footing with them, strive to become an ordinary labourer and keep a most extensive, frequent and close contact with the labouring people."

while working as a commune member, county party secretary lei pu-chou carried out an investigation and summed up the experiences of the kaoshihya brigade in linking criticism of teng hsiao-ping with the actual class struggle and in developing the learn-from-tachai movement. he called a county meeting at this brigade to popularize their experiences and promoted the work of the whole county. together with the cadres of this brigade he not only investigated the class struggles there, but also helped survey the mountains and gullies and to draft the brigade's 5 year development plan. this plan calls for continued criticism of revisionism and capitalism, adherence to socialist orientation, gradual improvement of the production conditions there and raise the level of agricultural mechanization.

feng ming-shan, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, is in charge of the county agriculture. to better direct agricultural production, he travelled all 23 communes and most of the production brigades in the county and is well acquainted with the terrain, soil and water resources there. this year, he went to a production brigade of the relatively poor fuchiayen commune. he learned

modestly from the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants and with them studied ways to change the conditions. they reclaimed wasteland and improved the soil. the local cadres and peasants said: "vice-chairman feng is a really good commune member. he always takes on the heaviest and dirtiest work and he is a good hand at all kinds of farmwork."

according to the fuku county plan, every cadre at the county office will have the chance to work as a peasant for a month before the end of the year.

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Taching Workers Say: "We Are Masters of Oilfield"

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 22, 1976)

the workers of the well-known taching oilfield, the standard-bearer in china's industry, often say with pride, "we are masters of the oilfield".

since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, over 9,850 workers in the taching oilfield have been promoted to leading positions. worker-turned cadres account for more than 74 per cent of the members of the leading bodies at various levels.

"in socialist new china we workers have the say about affairs of state, about the political line of the enterprises and about important questions in production and life. we take a direct part in the management of and leadership over the enterprise," chou chan-ao, veteran worker and deputy secretary of the oilfield party committee, said.

this veteran worker who tended cattle and sheep for a landlord for seven years in the old society, is today in charge of the capital construction at the oilfield and the construction and renovation of the oil wells, pumping stations, factory buildings and residential centres there.

chou chan-ao was born in a poor peasant family. when he was six years old, his father was pressganged by the kuomintang reactionaries. his mother worked as a servant for a landlord and he as a shepherd. they were underfed and wore rags all year long.

after liberation he became a plumber. since arriving in taching in 1960 he has worked hard. he was chosen as a pacesetter in the oilfield, and the party and revolutionary committees of taching awarded him the glorious title "one who works most conscientiously". during the cultural revolution he was promoted to the leading post, and in 1974 attended the fourth national people's congress as a representative of the taching workers.

chou chan-ao said: "workers were slaves in the old society but in the new society are masters of the country and the enterprises. in order to do a good job in oilfield construction, we taching workers have seriously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticized revisionism so that our oilfield can always advance along the road pointed out by the great leader and teacher chairman mao".

today, a contingent of 37,000 worker activists in marxist study has come into being in the oilfield. in the last dozen years this veteran worker, who had no schooling in the old society, has learned to read and write and studied hard works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and steadily raised his ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. he has joined the workers in criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

"the history of the construction and development of the taching oilfield is one of whole-hearted reliance on the working class to run the enterprise well," said the deputy secretary.

since the opening of the oilfield in 1960, about 100 production campaigns have been conducted in taching, each of them concentrating the force of several to ten thousand workers. in the last 16 years crude oil output has, on the average, increased by 30 per cent annually. the oilfield has blazed a trail for independent and self-reliant development of a socialist industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. these achievements are the result of carrying out chairman mao's teachings "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class" and "the mass movement is necessary in all work."

the taching party committee trusts and relies on the masses in everything. it mobilizes the workers to discuss in depth all important questions concerning the oilfield.

the taching party committee and leading organs at various levels consciously accept the supervision of the workers, often go to the grassroots, listen attentively to the workers' opinions or

invite workers to inspect the administrative work. workers' inspection groups with a combined number of 1,800 members were organised on eleven occasions last year. the groups conducted studies on the direction and line of a socialist enterprise and on the ideological and political work of the party committee as well as how it has implemented the directives laid down by chairman mao and the party central committee. opinions have been submitted and widescale discussions held. leading bodies at various levels have seriously discussed and mapped out measures for improvement. from time to time they report to the workers' inspection groups how they have carried out these measures.

taching workers participate in scientific research and gain mastery of science and technology. fiftynine per cent of the technical personnel in the oilfield are worker-technicians and many of them directors of technical work. there are design groups composed of workers, technical personnel and leading cadres throughout the oilfield. the working class is the main force in the field of scientific research.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors of Minority Nationalities in Northwest China Province Gain Competence Quickly

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 22, 1976)

barefoot doctors of minority nationalities in chinghai province, northwest china, have vowed to carry out chairman mao's behests, continue to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and carry the revolution in medical and health work through to the end.

before liberation, there was only one hospital staffed by two doctors in that part of chinghai province inhabited by minority people which constituted 95 percent of the area. the minority people then lived in extreme poverty under the oppressive rule of reactionary lamas, imams and witch doctors and had no access to medical treatment at all. it was chairman mao who liberated the minority people politically and economically and it was his instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" that enabled

the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen to take over the organization of medical work. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a good number of barefoot doctors have been trained among the minority people in the province through short training courses, in the four schools set up specially for training barefoot doctors for the communes and by mobile medical teams sent out by the p.l.a. units stationed in chinghai or by the province, prefectures and counties. the tibetan, mongolian, and kazakh people in the pastoral areas and the people of hui, sala and tu nationalities in the remote mountainous villages all have their own barefoot doctors who, together with the medical establishments set up by the state, form a medical network covering the region. the local people get prompt treatment in production brigades or commune clinics for common diseases, minor ailments and injuries. some barefoot doctors are capable of performing minor operations. the minority people never mention the tremendous changes that have taken place in medical and health work without attributing them to chairman mao's solicitude.

the emergence of barefoot doctors, a socialist innovation, represents a profound socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. the party organizations at various levels and the broad masses warmly supported it against the attacks and frantic opposition from party capitalist roaders and class enemies in society at large. barefoot doctors of minority nationalities have made their big advances through struggle.

many of the barefoot doctors are examples to their colleagues as advanced elements in the class struggle and struggle for production. take sangchieh of mongolian nationality. as a doctor, he cares for the health of a dozen families on the yikela grassland which is 4,000 metres above sea level. enthusiastic in learning from tachai, he and others opened a new pasture 4,700 metres above sea level, repaired and built animal sheds and paddocks and carried out grassland capital construction. the survival rate of young animals there has for several years running been above 90 percent. ringtso, a barefoot doctor of tibetan nationality, is a standing committee member of the chumarleb county party committee and vice-chairman of the women's federation of the yushu tibetan autonomous prefecture. she was a deputy to the tenth national party congress in 1973 and had the honour of meeting the great leader chairman mao. since then, she has been taking part in collective productive labour for 250 days out of every year. in deeply mourning the great leader chairman mao, ringtso said with profound proletarian feelings:

"it was chairman mao who turned me from a former slave girl into a barefoot doctor and taught me to continue to make revolution. in the days to come, i shall study harder the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, act on chairman mao's teachings, persist in participating in collective productive labour and always advance along the revolutionary road chairman mao directed us to take".

FILMS

Films Dubbed in Minority Languages

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 22, 1976)

..., ..., the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has dubbed many domestically made films in uighur and kazakh languages since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

some thirty films have been dubbed into uighur or kazakh languages in the past few years. a dozen films were dubbed in both languages.

the work, which was started in sinkiang as early as 1958 under the attention of the party and the government, has developed during the cultural revolution thanks to the efforts of film workers in line with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art. a film dubbing studio was set up here and with many-sided support from the government including funds, equipment and trained personnel.

the number of film workers of uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, tajik, han and hui nationalities has tripled since the start of the cultural revolution. 26-year-old communist amula came to do film work after demobilisation from the army in 1973. he makes a practice of periodically studying chairman mao's brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and has made fast progress. he has dubbed voices in 20 films, in some of them dubbing principal roles. his work has won favourable comment from audiences.

the colour feature film "pine ridge" was dubbed in the uighur language in 1974 and has been shown 1,000 times, drawing an audience of several tens of thousands. some of those who saw the film "tachai fields", a science and education film, and a documentary "striking changes along the red flag canal", expressed the determination to deepen the movement to learn from tachai and work harder for a more prosperous sinkiang.

film projection has also developed in sinkiang. almost every commune has a film projection team and many of the bigger communes have two. the number of cinemas and film projection teams at present is 4.8 times greater than before the start of the cultural revolution. a film projection network ensures that showings of revolutionary films reach the people in cities and towns and in rural and pastoral areas in good time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Finnish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met with pentti martin suomela, new finnish ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were chang yi-chun, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

South Osaka Liaison Council of National Movement for Japan-China Friendship Formed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 22, 1976)

the south osaka liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship was formed at a meeting held in osaka on october 13 attended by workers and personages cherishing japan-china friendship in southern osaka, japan.

tsutomu goto, secretary general of the general council of trade unions of japan in western osaka, minoru sonoda, vice-chairman of the osaka headquarters of the japan socialist party, and teizo ameimiya, general director of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) delivered speeches at the meeting. they called for strengthening friendship and unity between the peoples of japan and china and opposition to soviet hegemonism.

the regulations and an appeal of the south osaka liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship were adopted at the meeting.

keiichi yamamoto, president of the general council of trade unions of japan in southern osaka was elected president, and tsutomu goto, secretary general, of the south osaka liaison council.

Sian Friendship Delegation and Women's Volleyball Team Leave for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

a friendship delegation and a women's volleyball team from sian city, shensi province, left peking by air yesterday for friendly visits to nara city and kyoto city of japan at the invitation of chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara city, and motoki funabashi, mayor of kyoto city.

the leader of the sian friendship delegation is yen hsiang-pi and deputy leader, chang yen-po, both being vice-chairmen of the sian city revolutionary committee. the sian women's volleyball team is headed by lei chih-min.

wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsiao ti, council member of the china-japan friendship association, saw the delegation and the volleyball team off at the airport.

on their departure from sian, the delegation and the volleyball team were seen off at the railway station by chang tse, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the sian city revolutionary committee and representatives of various circles.

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, met chuji kuno, member of the japanese house of representatives and former minister of posts and telecommunications, his wife and daughter this morning.

present at the meeting were shen kuang and liu cheng-ching, vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications, and pai kai, wife of chung fu-hsiang.

this evening, minister chung fu-hsiang entrusted vice-minister shen kuang to give a banquet for chuji kuno and his party. present at the banquet were vice-minister liu cheng-ching, pai kai and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua.

chuji kuno and his party came to china for the inauguration of the china-japan sea-bed cable and a friendly visit to china at the invitation of minister chung fu-hsiang. they arrived in peking yesterday evening.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Professor Emilio Rosenblueth Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 22, 1976)

professor emilio rosenblueth, council member of the national autonomous university of mexico and chairman of the international association for earthquake engineering, and his wife left kwangchow for home today.

the couple arrived in peking on october 4 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were honoured at a banquet given by director of the national seismological bureau liu ying-yung on october 16.

while in china, the mexican guests visited peking, harbin, shenyang and kwangchow where they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of organizations concerned and local people.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Feted at Mexican Reception

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 22, 1976)

jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation now participating in the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the reception was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

speaking at the reception, jose garcia cervantes warmly welcomed the chinese delegation for its participation in the current tournament and hoped that the chinese players would make new contribution to the promotion of the unity and friendship among the players of the three continents.

in reply, huang chung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, expressed deep thanks to the mexican government and people for their warm hospitality accorded the chinese delegation. he continued that the chinese table tennis players would carry forward the cause left behind by chairman mao tsetung and continue to work for the strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples and players, for the promotion of the unity and friendship among the sportsmen and people of the three continents, for the development of table tennis there and for the success of the current tournament.

helios farrell murga, president of the mexico table tennis association, attended the reception.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Bank Managing Director General
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

mohamed benkirane, managing director general of the commercial and industrial bank of morocco, and his wife left peking for home yesterday.

the moroccan guests came to china at the invitation of the bank of china. pu ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, met them and gave a banquet for them. the guests visited peking, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

New Netherlands Ambassador to China Presents
Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

john dolleman, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of the netherlands to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

officials of the royal netherlands embassy here were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Athletics Association Gives Reception in Honor of Pakistan Athletic Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

the chinese athletics association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting pakistan athletic team led by professor a.m. farid.

present at the reception were ni chih-chin, president of the athletics association, li feng-lou and jen chao, leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese athletes and coaches.

present were minister mohammed abul fazl, army attache brigadier iqbal m. shafi and first secretary amin jan naim, of the pakistan embassy here.

in an atmosphere of unity and friendship, hosts and guests had a cordial talk at the reception.

the pakistan athletic team arrived here by air yesterday.

Managing Director of National Bank of Pakistan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his party left here for home by air yesterday evening.

seeing them off at the airport were chiao pei-hsin and pu ming, chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Film Reception Marks Romanian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 22, 1976)

colonel
ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, and mrs. dubesteanu gave a film reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the romanian army day.

present at the film reception were yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy; chang ting-fa, political commissar of the p.l.a. air force; li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of the p.l.a. military and political academy, the academy of military science, various arms, the p.l.a. peking unit and the peking garrison; and leading members of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

romanian documentaries were shown at the film reception.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Soviet Smokescreen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

a "people's daily" commentary today warns that the soviet revisionists are spreading "a new smokescreen" to cover up their efforts "to sharpen their military edge". the commentary reads in part as follows:

after a summer recess, negotiations were resumed recently in vienna for force reductions in central europe. the soviet revisionist organ, "pravda", let loose a spate of propaganda on the occasion, urging the talks to come down to brass tacks and alleging that the soviet union "has from the very outset taken the line of making the talks as concrete as possible." given this soviet "good faith", it seems that the long drawn-out, off-and-on negotiations will make a new start and achieve something.

but everybody sees that the kremlin mouthpiece was only repeating its platitudes. all the three years of negotiations in vienna were spent in endless empty talks. the real meaning behind the soviet call for getting down to brass tacks can readily be seen in the light of the realities in central europe.

central europe, the heartland of the continent with its multitudinous industrial establishments and military setups, has always been a strategic prize contended by the imperialist powers. the meeting on force reductions in central europe is only a manifestation of fierce contention between the two superpowers. in pursuit for hegemony in europe, the soviet union has painstakingly built up its military supremacy in central europe and is holding on to it, regarding it as its lifeblood. time and again it plays up the importance of the vienna talks simply because it intends to make use of the long drawnout negotiations to continue to sharpen its military edge.

while talking about "disarmament" every day, the soviet revisionists are carrying out arms expansion incessantly, resorting to every conceivable means to strengthen their military superiority in central europe. the intensified soviet armament expansion in central europe gives away the soviet call for getting the force reduction talks "down to brass tacks". the soviet revisionists want others to accept the fait accompli while they consolidate and expand their military superiority in central europe, so that once the time is ripe, they can launch a surprise attack on western europe.

exposing the imperialists' empty talks about "disarmament", j.v. stalin said, what has all the talk about "disarmament, reduction of armaments led to?" he noted, "to nothing, except the deception of the masses, except new spurts in armaments, except a further aggravation of the maturing conflicts." ("the fifteenth congress of the c.p.s.u.(b.)", "j. stalin works" volume 10). such was the case in past disarmament talks, and the same is true in the present talks on reduction of forces in central europe. just as an austrian journal pointed out, "reduction of forces" in central europe has been chanted for three years, but the result "is nil", and "the arms race is going on unabated" between the two parties to the talks. the soviet revisionists' "disarmament" propaganda is "nothing but a fraud to create a mirage of peace for the european people."

"A Scandalous Mockery", Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

commenting on the capture of a soviet industrial spy in france, the "people's daily" says today that industrial espionage is a scandalous mockery of moscow's much-preached "scientific, technological and cultural exchange" in europe. excerpts from the commentary follow:

french official sources announced last week that a soviet spy entering france as a member of a soviet trade delegation had been expelled by the french government for his "industrial espionage activities" in stealing confidential blueprints of a new french airplane engine. this is a new scandal committed by the soviet revisionists in france, as previously in other west european countries, in the name of "european cooperation". it is an excellent mockery of moscow's much-preached "scientific, technological and cultural exchange" in europe.

chairman mao said, "the governments of the imperialist countries, though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue." this is also true for soviet social-imperialism.

as late as october 5, soviet revisionist chief brezhnev, speaking over a french television programme, talked glibly of "friendly cooperation" and "friendship" with the french people. he piously assured the french audience that the soviet union would never do "anything unfriendly" towards france. yet just a short week later, the soviet spy was caught by french police and expelled for stealing french scientific and technological information.

. under the cloak of "economic cooperation" and "scientific and technological exchanges" with western european countries, the soviet union has been more and more eager to send spies to infiltrate into the industrial and technological departments of these countries for scientific and technological information through various unscrupulous means, which has become a notable trend in soviet espionage in foreign countries. according to western press, the highest soviet spy agency has organized specialized industrial espionage networks in trans-national corporations of the western countries to infiltrate into the west, west germany, japan and the united states in particular, in the name of doing trade and energetically carry out such dirty activities.

the soviet union, though boasting of being a "developed socialist" state, is in fact outwardly strong but inwardly weak, very weak indeed. it has not only entreated the west for loans, food and technology, but also relied on stealing to "speed up" its "scientific progress". this phoney "socialism" has really "developed" to an appalling stage excl.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Peking Journalistic Circles Fete Tunisian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

the peking journalistic circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of the visiting tunisian journalists' delegation headed by mohamed fourati, director of the office of the ministry of information.

Speaking at the banquet, lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", and mohamed fourati expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and the tunisian people and journalists would grow constantly.

tunisian ambassador to china mohamed el memmi attended the banquet.

present were deputy director shih shao-hua of the hsinhua news agency, deputy editor-in-chief an kang of the "people's daily", deputy director li che-fu of the central broadcasting administration and deputy director yen hung-liang of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the tunisian journalists' delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the peking journalistic circles.

CHINA AND UN

UN General Assembly Adopts Resolution on Mayotte Island

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 21, 1976)

the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on the question of the mayotte island today, requesting the french government to enter into negotiations immediately with the comorian government on the implementation of the resolution.

the draft resolution tabled by algeria, benin and 39 other countries was adopted by a vote of 103 in favour, one against with 28 abstentions.

when the debate on the question of the mayotte island began on october 18, salim himidi, minister of the interior of the comoros, declared that on the question of the mayotte island "the comoros reaffirmed its will to seek a just solution that respects the territorial integrity of the comoros".

during the three-day debate on the question, representatives of over 30 countries, mostly the third world countries, voiced firm support to the just demand of the comorian people for national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

nthomas s. boye, representative of benin, said that during the whole colonial period, the four islands of the comoros, including mayotte, were ruled as one political entity.

moulaye el hassen, representative of mauritania, pointed out, "the comorian people have already expressed their will by an overwhelming majority during the referendum. they chose national unity and political independence for the whole of that archipelago."

keat chhon, representative of democratic kampuchea, pointed out that the only correct solution to the problem of mayotte is to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the comoros.

algerian representative abdeliatif rahal said that at its last session the u.n. general assembly reaffirmed "the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the comoro archipelago, composed of the islands of anjouan, grande-comore, mayotte and moheli".

dunstan w. kamana, representative of zambia, said that "the people of the comoros clearly indicated in the referendum of december 1974 what they wanted -- accession to independence as one people of the entire comoros archipelago."

jasim yousif jamil, representative of qatar, said that the comorian republic won its independence and was admitted to the membership of the united nations as a result of the struggle waged by the people of these islands to put an end to all the forms of colonialism in that territory.

chinese representative lai ya-li, in his statement, expressed support to the just demand of the people of the comoros. he pointed out that in order to achieve their national independence and liberation, the people of the comoros have carried on protracted struggles against the colonialists and finally attained independence on july 6, 1975.

he said, "the state of comoros is a country composed of the four islands of anjouan, mayotte, moheli and grande-comore. the island of mayotte has always belonged to the comorian people and constitutes an inalienable part of the territory of the state of comoros. the comorian people's struggle against the carving up of their territory and for the defence of their territorial integrity is entirely just and has won the wide sympathy and support of the numerous third world countries and all the justice-upholding countries and peoples."

"the chinese government and people", he added, "have always sympathized with and supported the comorian government and people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. we hold that the state sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the comoros must be protected and respected and that the island of mayotte, an inalienable part of the territory of the state of comoros, must be returned to the comorian people. we are opposed to any resolution that is detrimental to the unity and territorial integrity of the state of comoros".

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets New West German Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met erwin wickert, new ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, here this afternoon.

present at the meeting were chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the western european affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

China Dance Drama Troupe in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 21, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe gave performances in hamburg, the biggest city in west germany, and bochum, an industrial city, from october 10 to 19, to the welcome of 8,000 spectators.

three performances were given in hamburg from october 11 to 14. cherishing friendly feelings to the chinese people, many spectators watched the performances carrying the portrait of chairman mao, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, red streamers reading "long live the friendship between the german and chinese peoples", and the flag of china. each performance won warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese troupe arrived in bochum, ruhr region, on october 15 to pay a performance visit there.

chinese ambassador to west germany wang shu gave a reception for the visiting chinese troupe on the evening of october 18. among the over 300 guests were katharina focke, federal minister for youth, family and health, heinz kuhn, minister-president of the land north rhine-westphalia, heinz eikelbeck, mayor of bochum, and senior officials of the foreign ministry and the local government.

during its sta in bochum, the troupe made a special trip to wuppertal to visit the birthplace of engels, tea or of the world proletarian revolution. the chinese artistes also made friendly contacts with representatives of friendship associations of nearby cities.

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"GANG OF FOUR"

Support the Leader Chairman Hua Indignantly Denounce the "Four Pests"

by

the Party branch of Tachai Brigade

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 25, 1976)

We communists and the whole body of poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai brigade warmly hail our Party which has again its own leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We completely trust and wholeheartedly support him.

We warmly celebrate the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which has carried out Chairman Mao's behests by adopting bold measures to smash at one stroke the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. On receipt of the good news, we communists and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai brigade are cheerful, elated and inspired. With excitement, all say: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has killed the four big poisonous snakes and removed the four major evils for us. It has vented our disgust, placated our grievances and made known what we have in mind. This is really most popular and gratifying. We support without reserve the bold measures taken by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

For a long time, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan left nothing nice unsaid and nothing bad undone, and they were wicked in the extreme. They betrayed

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, and vainly attempted to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state. They formed a gang and were unruly and haughty. They worked in collusion, and were in the habit of lecturing and labelling people. They fabricated charges and plotted in camera against many leading comrades of the Central Committee. They exercised bourgeois dictatorship over the masses, practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, intrigued and conspired, and were frenzied in the extreme. What is most hateful is that they actually were so frenzied as to oppose our most respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They are really wicked and unpardonable, and death will not expiate all their crimes.

For a time before this, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai noticed some strange phenomena. Why was it that after correct arrangements were made by the Party Central Committee, some people flagrantly carried out another set of things? Why were the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing interfered with to so great an extent? Why was the mass movement for the whole country to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties interfered with and sabotaged? The truth is now known. Actually all the tricks were played by the anti-Party "gang of four."

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is the sworn enemy of the whole Party, the whole Army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country as well as the sworn enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. For a long time, they frenziedly suppressed some of the masses who dared to rebel against them, and our Tachai was a key sector persecuted and suppressed by them. For the sake of toppling Tachai, the "gang of four" deliberately plotted in camera, launched large-scale attacks, and perpetrated many fraudulent deals that could not be disclosed to others. From September last year to September this year, the bad character Chiang Ch'ing among the "gang of four" twice sneaked into Tachai to carry out activities. This was their important step to persecute and slash at Tachai and was also a component of their plot to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

We saw with our own eyes that at the time when the great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill, the Central Committee urged her to return to Peking at once, and we also had made all preparations for her to leave as soon as possible. But she hanged on to Tachai and refused to leave. We heard with our own ears how this careerist with a mind bent on becoming the empress of China kept talking about matriarchy in history, said that nowadays, women could also reign supreme, and brazenfacedly blew her own trumpet. We noticed every day how she went to the extremes of extravagance, extended without limits bourgeois rights and wantonly squandered the hard earned wealth of the laboring people. We also deeply realized how she hated Tachai to the bone.

As soon as she came to Tachai in September last year, she attacked us of showing reluctance in criticizing the Water Margin, and wanted to label us as capitulationists. When she came again to Tachai this year, she declared with her fangs and claws bared: I have come to wage struggle

against Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Was Teng Hsiao-p'ing really in Tachai? Tachai firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and had waged resolute struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing. There was no Teng Hsiao-p'ing in Tachai, and Tachai also had resisted interference from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Why was it that instead of criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing at the Central Committee Chiang Ch'ing should have come to Tachai to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing?

In Tachai, Chiang Ch'ing found fault with us every day, and fabricated charges against us every day. When we built a pig sty, she said that this was carried out with the permission of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and when we removed the so-called "trenches" dug by her, she again accused us of heeding Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instigation. Knowing that we were in the right, we of Tachai said fearlessly: "Tachai is a red banner established by Chairman Mao, and the people of Tachai heed what Chairman Mao says and are resolute in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. We firmly disagree with what you have said." Seeing that we dared to retort her, this bad character Chiang Ch'ing was even more desperate. As though she were mad, she maliciously slandered us: "You do not heed what I say!" She was right at least in this regard.

We of Tachai are capable of distinguishing who are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and comrades and who are demons and monsters. Precisely because we did not follow her revisionist baton, she therefore hated us to the bone and was bent on axing us and put us to death. The "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, yesmen to imperialism and social-imperialism, and the most ferocious enemies of the 800 million Chinese people. If the counter-revolutionary plot of this gang were allowed to be fulfilled, they would bring grave disasters to the Chinese people and great regression to the history of Chinese society. The tragedy of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union would be repeated in China, and the fruits of revolution which Chairman Mao led us to win after over fifty years of fierce battles would be destroyed in no time.

The great leader Chairman Mao had a penetrating insight of everything. He saw through their intrigues and plots, laid bare their counter-revolutionary features, sounded the alarm for the people of the whole country, and sounded the knell for this gang. The series of great directives issued by Chairman Mao are swords for us to slay the devils and the verdicts on this gang of anti-Party elements. The anti-revisionist fighters personally brought up by Chairman Mao over a number of years are the grave-diggers for this gang of anti-Party elements. Although Chairman Mao has left us forever, his brilliant thought will go on to guide us in this battle to smash the anti-Party "gang of four." We will forever remember with nostalgia Chairman Mao and defend until death Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's proltarian revolutionary line.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has carried out Chairman Mao's behests and in conformity with the common aspiration of hundred of millions of people, adopted bold and decisive measures toward the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. This fully shows that there is no lack of successor

to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao which is thriving and prosperous.

We warmly support the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission. We wholeheartedly trust, firmly support and bravely defend the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The smashing of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is a great practice of the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and Mao Tsetung thought.

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." We are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey orders from the Party Central Committee in all actions, whip up a new upsurge in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, wage resolute struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and fiercely expose and criticize them, and will never leave the battlefield without discrediting by criticism the "gang of four." We will persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

* * *

Wipe Out Pests Like "Ti K'e" and His Gang

- A study of Lu Hsün's "March in the Foreign Concessions"

by

Chin Tai (靳戴) of the Institute of Literature
of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 23, 1976)

Forty years ago, Lu Hsün severely denounced the acts of capitulation and betrayal of Ti K'e and his gang who "fawned on" the enemies and "disarmed others on 'their' behalf" in his article "March in the Foreign Concessions." Today, this has become the footnote to the ignominious history of this old capitulationist Ti K'e.

"Look at its past, and you can tell its present." (Chairman Mao: "The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan") A study of this summon to arms for denouncing Wang Ming's opportunist line is of great help to us today in seeing through the evil countenance of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan in practicing revisionism and splittism and engaging in conspiracies.

Who is this Ti K'e? He is Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, one of the "gang of four" that has today become a rat in the street.

Forty years ago, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was merely a "drifting" nobody who played an insignificant role in the literary arena on the Shanghai Bund. Since he moved about after Chou Yang and other "drifting sons and daughters of fallen families" ("Reply to Hsü Fan-yung and On the Question of the United Front Against Japan" in The Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession), he also learned the tricks of "pulling up the banner for use as tigerskin to wrap himself and scare others." (Ibid.) Soon he won himself the title of a "revolutionary writer" and wormed his way into the "Association of Artists and Writers" started and run by Chou Yang.

On March 15, 1936, he published a critique entitled "We Must Practice Self-Criticism" in the supplement to Ta Wan Pao--a reactionary newspaper specialized in fabricating rumors and false charges for the "encirclement and suppression" of Lu Hsün. His article willfully criticized the novel August in the Countryside which Lu Hsün had personally revised and prefaced for inclusion in and publication as "Slave Series," and launched vicious attacks for the "encirclement and suppression" of Lu Hsün.

Lu Hsün devoted a good deal of efforts to this novel not because it was a great work but because he wanted to foster and support the young shoots of new things, and, moreover, the contents of the novel eulogized the anti-Japanese struggle waged by the people of the Northeast under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and was vivid in patriotic spirit. At a time when the Japanese bandits were ferociously thrusting southward, the Kuomintang were fawning on foreigners and practicing capitulation, and Hu Shih

and his ilk were trying to "conquer the hearts of the Chinese nation" for the Japanese bandits, this novel was no doubt "detrimental" to them. Lu Hsün had long ago anticipated: "This book is naturally intolerable to 'Manchukuo,' but as I see it, it is likewise intolerable also to the 'Republic of China'." ("Preface to August in the Countryside by T'ien Chün" in The Second Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession)

Unlike "them," however, Ti K'e, or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, flaunted the tattered banner of "literature for national defense" and loudly chanted that "we must build up literature for national defense." He also claimed that the author was "one of us," and hence, "we must practice self-criticism." Assuming the look of one who cared for the author, he directed the spearhead at Lu Hsün on the pretext that the contents were "not truthful" because the author had not spent a long time "studying" and "enriching himself" in the Northeast trampled underfoot by Japanese soldiers. By means of insinuation, he vilified and attacked Lu Hsün for showing concern for young writers and supporting for progressive literature, thereby causing the author to "degenerate" and become "self-conceited," which "is tantamount to sending a good writer to the grave."

Lu Hsün was very familiar with these people who stayed in Shanghai's foreign concessions to loudly chant "violent" "Leftist" phrases and thought that "one who vituperates others as non-revolutionary is a revolutionary." (A Collection of Letters by Lu Hsün, p. 585) They were "quick in getting violent, quick in turning mild, and even quick in becoming low-spirited." ("A Glimpse of Literature and Art in Shanghai" in The Collection Two Hearts) They "appear to be thoroughgoing revolutionaries, but actually are individualist debaters who are extremely non-revolutionary and even harmful to the revolution." Lu Hsün long ago discerned the true features of people of this kind. He extremely detested the performances of these opportunists in revolution who changed sides again and again, said one thing but meant another, and were accustomed to conspire and hurt others by clandestine means. He incessantly tore off their "revolutionary" masks, and admonished people to "distinguish between the two camps" and guard against "poisoned arrows shot from behind." Lu Hsün said: "When the revolution is on the flow, such persons are noxious insects in the body of the lion, but once the revolution encounters a setback, they surely will discover their old 'conscience' and leave the front in the name of 'filial sons,' or 'humanity' or 'more revolutionary than the revolution in the doldrums,' with the good ones keeping quiet, and the bad ones becoming Pekinese dogs." ("Postscript to Book of False Liberty") These "termites" that "pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution" perpetrated fraudulent deals "to bore through from within" the revolutionary cause, and played a subversive role that the overt enemies could not have played.

Forty years afterward, Wang Ming's "Left and Right opportunist lines and the "literature for national defense" derived from these lines became things that stank. The "termites" that sought advantages for themselves by all means, just as Lu Hsün predicted, turned from the "Left-wing" into the "Right-wing" and became lackeys and "literary spies" of the Kuomintang in some cases. Some of them climbed out of their kennels, degenerated into renegades and "changed direction." But some of them

hibernated for a long time and even sneaked into leading organs of the Party to usurp a portion of Party and state power and carry on the undertaking of "boring through from within" for the enemy. This old-brand capitulationist Ti K'e, or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, is an example.

Times have changed, and the revolution is forging ahead. But the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan still plagiarized "the old tunes." They waved a red flag to oppose the red flag, wantonly distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and vigorously practiced revisionism. They formed a faction for selfish ends, "spoke high sounding words in the day time but carried out hush-hush activities to create dissension and sow discord at night." ("Reply to Hsü Fan-yung and On the Question of the United Front Against Japan" in The Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) They "outwardly put on a 'revolutionary' look" and repeatedly branded others as "counter-revolutionaries" to show their "correctness." They acted despotically and, brandishing a big stick, trampled underfoot all vigorous revolutionary things by hook or by crook in a vain attempt to turn China into the domain of their "gang of four." They went so far as to usurp supreme Party and state power in order to put themselves on the throne. They are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, and the most dangerous enemies of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We should bear in mind the lesson, "What are most dreadful are the termites in our own camp" (A Collection of Letters by Lu Hsün, p. 677), conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and, in accordance with the three basic principles formulated by Chairman Mao--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," thoroughly expose and criticize the anti-Party crimes of this gang of careerists and conspirators--the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, wipe out these pests and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Chairman Mao's Patient Teachings Guide the Course of Our Advance

by

the whole body of revolutionary comrades of the Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 24, 1976)

In these days of deep mourning by the people of the whole country for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the whole body of revolutionary comrades of our committee has again and again stood before the portrait of Chairman Mao and looked up for a long time at the kind face of Chairman Mao lost in boundless grief. No word can exhaustively describe our love, reverence and yearning for Chairman Mao.

Lifting our heads we see the North Star, and in our hearts we think of Chairman Mao.

How can we forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who founded the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, built the ever-victorious Chinese Liberation Army, led the Chinese people to win a thoroughgoing victory in the new democratic revolution and to overthrow the "three big mountains" weighing down the Chinese people after a long and arduous struggle, and founded the great People's Republic of China.

How can we forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who with the lofty aspiration and spirit of a proletarian revolutionary personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, scored a great victory, and strengthened further the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

How can we forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who firmly upheld Marxism-Leninism with dauntless heroism, raised high the great red banner against revisionism, waged undaunted struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, and made enormous contributions to the international communist movement.

How can we forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who incisely summed up both the positive and negative experiences of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement and inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. The great leader Chairman Mao put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, formulated the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, made the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and greatly enriched the theoretical treasurehouse

of Marxism. Heaven and earth are great,but they are not as great as Chairman Mao's kindness. Parents are dear, but they are not as dear to us as Chairman Mao. With all the water of the seas as ink, and the earth as paper, we also cannot exhaustively describe Chairman Mao's kindness. The magnificent achievements made by the great leader Chairman Mao for the Chinese people, the cause of international proletarian revolution and the revolutionary people of the whole world will shine with the sun and the moon forever.

Oh Chairman Mao, as we recall your warm concern for the work of reforming the Chinese written language and review your patient teachings on the work of reforming the Chinese written language, we yearn even more for you. When leading the Chinese people to wage arduous struggle for the overthrow of the three big mountains for the sake of the victorious development of the revolutionary cause, you tried to make the workers and peasants stand up not only politically and economically but also culturally, and also tried to reverse the history of several thousand years in which the reactionary ruling classes deprived the working people of the right to master the written language and learn culture by means of political oppression and economic exploitation. You pointed out in as early as 1940: New democratic culture "should serve the toiling masses of workers and peasants who make up more than 90 percent of the nation's population and should gradually become their very own." "The written language must be reformed, given the requisite conditions, and our spoken language must be brought closer to the people, who are the inexhaustible source of our revolutionary culture."

The east was red, and the sun rose. Oh Chairman Mao, it was you who personally founded the People's Republic of China and hoisted the first five-star red flag at T'ienanmen Square, thus enabling the long-suffering Chinese people to end the history of the oppressed and the enslaved and the people of China to control their own destiny. In the early days of nationwide liberation, you further made many important instructions on the work of reforming the written language and correctly pointed out: "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." You not only pointed out the orientation for the reform of the Chinese written language but also gave important instructions on simplifying the Chinese characters, popularizing the standard spoken language and drawing up and popularizing the Chinese language phoneticization plan, and formulated various general and specific policies for the work of reforming the written language. You warmly taught us: "All cadres should learn to speak the standard spoken language." You also pointed out that more preparatory work should be carried out in Chinese phoneticization, and that before the realization of phoneticization, it is necessary to simplify the Chinese characters to facilitate immediate application, and at the same time actively make other preparations.

Oh Chairman Mao, under your warm concern the work of reforming the written language rapidly developed and was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary teachers and students. However, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the work of reforming the written language was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist

line. Liu Shao-ch'i and company opposed taking class struggle as the key link, obliterated the class character of the work of reforming the written language, opposed relying on the workers, peasants and soldiers in the work of reforming the written language, and opposed making such work serve proletarian politics. They rabidly attacked the work of simplifying the Chinese characters saying: "You will suffer in the long run." They vilified the realization of phoneticization and the adoption of the Latin alphabet in Chinese language reform as a "slavish comprador philosophy," and nonsensically said that "people will not die if the standard spoken language is not popularized for another hundred years." They used this to oppose our great leader Chairman Mao and the right of the workers and peasants to master culture. "They are unwilling to let the workers and peasants raise their heads politically or culturally." Their sinister aim was to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Oh Chairman Mao, it was you who personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by you further criticized the revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and settled accounts with his crimes in reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, settling accounts with the great cultural revolution and restoring capitalism. Since then, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line penetrating deeper into the hearts of the people, a new atmosphere has been brought to language reform and there has been a new progress in work.

After the great cultural revolution, the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought was vigorously launched by the people of the whole country, and the workers, peasants and soldiers gallantly called for "capturing the citadel of culture and scaling the pinnacle of theory." Just as was pointed out by you: "Having studied culture properly one can study Marxism-Leninism anytime."

Through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers deeply realize that in order to meet the need of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgoeisie and occupying the various spheres of the superstructure, it is necessary to have an exceedingly great cultural army, and it is necessary to learn properly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and master cultural and scientific knowledge for serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the written language must be reformed under requisite conditions. The desire of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for accelerating the tempo of reforming the written language is growing stronger and stronger.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! You understood most the pressing desire of the workers, peasants and soldiers. After the great cultural revolution, among the columns of the Kuang-ming Jih-pao, "Language Reform" was the first one to resume publication with your approval. Your important instructions give us the greatest encouragement and incentive. Your series of important instructions on the reform of the written language are the

guiding policies for the work of reforming the written language in China. We will always bear them in mind and resolutely implement them. We will definitely not be unworthy of your prolonged and patient teachings and earnest expectations.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has left us forever. In firm response to the call of the CCP Central Committee, we will rally closely round the CCP Central Committee, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, comply with his adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and cling to proletarian internationalism. "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We must persevere in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, restrict bourgeois rights and persistently wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. At present we must continue to deeply develop the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, enthusiastically support socialist new things, let the workers and peasants raise their heads culturally, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao will always live in the hearts of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world, and the radiance of the ever victorious Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate the course of our advance. We solemnly make this pledge to the Party: No matter how fearful and terrific the billows we may encounter in the future, we will forever advance steadfastly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line! We must carry out properly the work of reforming the written language in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, pass on Mao Tsetung thought from generation to generation, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

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Resolutely Act According to the Principles Laid Down

by

the written language reform research group of
the printing house of the Institute of Psychology
of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 24, 1976)

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever. When the comrades of our whole group went with immense grief and reverence to the Hall of the People to mourn and pay our last respects to Chairman Mao and took part in the mass memorial meeting held at T'ienanmen Square for our great leader, we all silently said to ourselves: "Oh Chairman Mao, you will never leave us. You are the red sun that will never set in our hearts."

For more than fifty years, it was Chairman Mao who led our Party and our state and people to surmount various difficulties and obstacles, break through frightful and terrific billows, and head from victory to victory. The high merit and great achievements made by Chairman Mao for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over will survive with heaven and earth and will last as long as the sun and the moon. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, cling to proletarian internationalism and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

At the time of yearning without ends for Chairman Mao, we will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who with foresight and vision issued from the plane of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat a series of instructions on the necessity of reforming the written language. Chairman Mao understood the workers, peasants and soldiers best and was most concerned with them. When he said that "written language must be reformed, given the requisite conditions" to facilitate the learning of theory and the mastering of science and culture by the broad masses of workers and peasants, he disclosed the minds of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The written language must be easy for the workers, peasants and soldiers to master before it can become an effective tool for people to carry out the three great revolutionary movements.

At the time of yearning without ends of Chairman Mao, we will never forget that it was the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao which enabled the working people to occupy the written language reform battlefront and implement his teaching that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture." It enabled the intellectuals to understand more fully the truth that they "will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants," to step out from tall buildings with deep courtyards, humbly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers,

diligently remold their world outlook and conduct open-door scientific research. Our "three-in-one combination" written language reform research group is a scientific research collective set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, and is a product of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At this moment of worldwide mourning, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's adjuration: "Act according to the principles laid down." We must turn grief into strength and resolutely carry out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his instruction on written language reform and scientific research work.

The written language reform battlefront has never been calm and placid, and there is at all times the violent struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines--progress and regression, reform and restoration. The scientific research front is in particular a hereditary territory long controlled and stubbornly defended by the bourgeoisie. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders and the revisionist line. Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company vociferously slander Chairman Mao's policy and line for reforming the written language? Was Teng Hsiao-p'ing not actively opposed to open-door scientific research? We must work against the capitalist-roaders and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line!

It was during the struggle that our group advanced against the wind and cut through the waves. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, some people in scientific and technical circles immediately cried that in future there should be no further mention of running the institute with open doors for it affected theoretical research. For a time such absurd arguments made a lot of noice. Faced with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, we studied over and over again the series of Chairman Mao's great teachings on the great proletarian cultural revolution and stood against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Facts have taught us that only by taking the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force, carrying out open-door language reform and open-door scientific research, beating back revisionist interference and sabotage in the work of reforming the written language, and thoroughly breaking with the system of old scientific research could we guarantee the work of reforming the written language to advance along the correct orientation indicated by Chairman Mao. "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." This is essential for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is the unanimous desire of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals which we must resolutely realize. We are determined to take class struggle as the key link, Mao Tsetung thought as the guide and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the motive force, go deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study and sum up experience, make a greater success of "three-in-one combination" scientific research work, and contribute our strength to the work of reforming the Chinese written language.

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REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Hold Higher the Red Banner of Tachai Planted by Chairman Mao

by

Kuo Feng-lien (郭凤莲), Secretary of the Party Branch of Tachai Brigade

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

These few days, we of Tachai go to the fields and study the consistent teachings of the late Chairman Mao; at home, we look at the radiant portrait of the late Chairman Mao; in the street, we see the five Chinese characters spelling out Chairman Mao's call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture." It really fills us with a feeling as if 1,000 blades are driving into our hearts. We can't keep shedding tears. Oh, Chairman Mao, you are the great savior of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Your brilliant thinking and your revolutionary line are the beacon light for us poor and lower-middle peasants. We of Tachai will never forget what we owe you for generations to come. You will live forever in the hearts of the people of Tachai.

In the old society, the landlords, local bullies, and bureaucrats, like hungry wolves and blood-suckers, stripped us bare of everything and shattered our homes. It was you Chairman Mao who delivered us out of the sea of bitterness and out of the pit of fire, so that we stood up as master of the house and got rid of hunger and poverty.

Before the great cultural revolution, true to your brilliant instructions, we persisted in class struggle, kept to the Party's basic line and persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We vigorously fought capitalism without ever relaxing our efforts. That was why Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters mortally feared us and hated us bitterly. They stark-naked to the front and wanted to chop down this red banner of Tachai at one stroke. At this crucial moment, it was you Chairman Mao who kindly received in Peking Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and later issued the great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," inspiring us to struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This greatly heightened the morale of the poor and lower-middle peasants and dampened the arrogance of those capitalist-roaders.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, it was you Chairman Mao who led hundreds of millions of people in carrying out the great practice of combating and preventing revisionism from the bottom upward. The two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were toppled. Their daydream of capitalist restoration was smashed. This made us further understand the meaning of class struggle and ideologically build a Great Wall of steel in combating and preventing revisionism. The red banner of Tachai personally planted by you looked more bright red.

Last year, you Chairman Mao personally approved the convening of a national conference to learn from Tachai in agriculture. At the meeting,

Teng Hsiao-p'ing jumped out, vigorously whipped up Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, audaciously altered the fundamental experience of Tachai and clamored for "rectification of agriculture," in a vain attempt to alter in the main the direction of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. It was again you Chairman Mao who sharply saw through everything and launched in good time a great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, thereby giving impetus to the further deepening of the national movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Look at every blade of grass and every tree in our new socialist Tachai. All of them grow sturdily under the sunshine of your brilliant thinking. Look at every Communist Party member and every CYL member of our Tachai. All of them have grown up healthily under the guidance of your revolutionary line. Without you Chairman Mao, our Tachai and the new socialist China cannot be what they are today!

If I, daughter of a poor peasant, were in the old society, I could only be a slave and a maid. It is only because I have grown up in the new China founded by you under your dew and sunshine that I have become a Communist Party member and I can serve as a Party cadre and, together with the laboring people, become the masters of the house, and that I could come once again to the great capital and to your side. I can remember that at the time of jubilantly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of our motherland, I saw with my own eyes your brilliant image and heard with my own ears the kind teachings from you. Chairman Mao, Oh, Chairman Mao! You really were the great savior of the laboring people and the great benefactor to the working women. Now, you have suddenly left us forever. At this very minute, how can I restrain my immense grief, how can I not cry my heart out!

Chairman Mao, Oh, Chairman Mao! You have left us forever. But your resplendent instructions are still with us, your shining works are still with us, your invincible thinking is still with us and the revolutionary line formulated by you is still with us--they are our powerful weapon for continuing the revolution and combating and preventing revisionism. We solemnly vow to you: We will turn our grief into strength and bear firmly in mind your teachings. Not for an inch will we deviate from the course charted by you. We will take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and unfold more penetratingly the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will raise still higher the red banner of Tachai personally planted by you and penetratingly carry out socialist revolution in the economic base and the superstructure, train every Communist Party member, every CYL member and every revolutionary cadre of Tachai into a most loyal and most resolute proletarian revolutionary fighter, build the Party branch of Tachai into a stout combat bastion that bends not under the weight of Mount Tai and stands unshaken at a cataclysm, and turn Tachai brigade into a steel battle-front of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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RALLIES CELEBRATING HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENT AND FALL OF "GANG OF FOUR"

One Million Peking Armymen and People Hold Grand Mass Rally in Warm Celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and of Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1976)

one million jubilant and enthusiastic armymen and people in the capital held a grand mass rally at the magnificent tienanmen square here today in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and in warm celebration of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the masses of people pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

it was bright and sunny in peking today. the tienanmen gate was bedecked with huge red lanterns and red flags. in the middle of the red ochre wall of tienanmen gate was a huge portrait of the chinese people's esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao. huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin stood on the northern side of the square facing the gate. in front of the monument to the people's heroes were two huge streamers reading: "warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." "warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl."

hua kuo-feng, chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, attended the rally. when chairman hua kuo-feng and other party and state leaders mounted the rostrum of tienanmen gate to the strains of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", thunderous cheers and shouts of slogans and the deafening sounds of drums and cymbals fused into a most vivid demonstration of the whole-hearted support for and unreserved trust in their own leader chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee shown by the entire party and the people throughout the country as well as their full confidence in the country's great cause of socialism and bright communist future.

in a happy mood, chairman hua kuo-feng who appeared in grass-green army uniform waved cordially to the crowd again and again.

other party and state leaders present were: yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court, were also present.

from early this morning, contingent after contingent of people, brimming with the joy of victory, surged onto changan boulevard and tienanmen square from all directions, carrying portraits of the great leader chairman mao and portraits of chairman hua kuo-feng, waving red flags, colourful bunting and placards, beating drums and cymbals and setting off firecrackers. the entire square and the five-kilometre-long changan boulevard were packed to overflowing with jubilant crowds carrying a forest of red flags. among them were heroic commanders and fighters of the three services of the people's liberation army and the capital workers' militia, workers of various trades, commune members from the city's outskirts, office

workers of the leading central organs and of the peking municipality, revolutionary teachers and students of universities and colleges, red guards and little red guards of middle and primary schools and other inhabitants. the demonstrators shouted with thunderous voice: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "obey the commands of the party central committee in all our actions excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." "consolidate and develop the great gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." these slogans express the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people.

at 3 p.m. ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the beating of drums and cymbals resounded through the square. the military band struck up the national anthem of the people's republic of china and "the east is red".

wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, delivered an important speech at the rally.

he said: "we firmly support the october 7, 1976, resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by our great leader chairman mao himself as his successor. chairman mao personally proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for the posts of first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council in april 1976. then, on april 30, chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting, 'with you in charge, i'm at ease', which expressed his boundless trust in comrade hua kuo-feng. at the critical moment of the chinese revolution after chairman mao passed away, the party

central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, thus saving the revolution and the party, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and enabling our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country to continue their victorious advance along the socialist and communist course charted by chairman mao. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has won the whole-hearted affection and warm support of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the course of events in the struggle shows what a wise decision chairman mao made. the cause of chairman mao has a worthy successor and our party once again has a leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng."

comrade wu teh said, "we lost our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung one and a half months ago. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were plunged into tremendous grief, and they were anxious about the destiny and future of the party and the state, and anxious about whether the central committee of our party could carry out chairman mao's behests, keep to the basic line and policies which chairman mao had formulated for our party, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. the international proletariat and the revolutionary people in various countries, too, were concerned about this. such anxiety and concern were not without foundation. at that time there was indeed a dark cloud in the sky over our country. while chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan hastily seized the opportunities and attempted to usurp top party and state leadership. we were confronted with the real danger of our party turning revisionist and our country changing its political colour. our party was in a moment of grave difficulty. in this life-and-death struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, our party has emerged triumphant, the proletariat has emerged triumphant, and the people have emerged triumphant excl."

exposing the crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, comrade wu teh said: "this

anti-party clique refused to heed what chairman mao said, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and practised revisionism in the guise of marxism. they formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the party. they plotted and conspired tirelessly to overthrow a large number of leading comrades in the party, government and army at the central and local levels and usurp party and state leadership. during the period when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the party, in a hasty attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. they worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaging in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal."

he pointed out: the essence of their line is outright betrayal of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought -- internally, changing the proletarian nature of our party, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restoring capitalism and, externally, renouncing the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulating to imperialism. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

he said: "the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behest, promptly and resolutely exposed the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power. this shows that our party is worthy of its reputation as a party founded, tempered and nurtured by chairman mao himself, as a politically mature marxist-leninist party, and as a great, glorious and correct party. the victory of the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. the victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for us in upholding the basic line and policies formulated for the party by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism, and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating

the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and in upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and uniting with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries, particularly the people of the third world countries, for common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and, in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states."

in conclusion, comrade wu teh said: we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and start a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we must thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. we must take class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and continue to develop the excellent situation. unite to win still greater victories excl.

comrade wu teh's speech drew rounds of thunderous applause.

chen fu-han, chief engine driver of the "mao tsetung" locomotive; chia huai-chen, deputy secretary of the party branch of the hsuchiawu production brigade in pingku county; hsu heng-lu, a p.l.a. combat hero; and chang hung, a red guard from the middle school affiliated to tsinghua university, spoke on behalf of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and red guards in the capital respectively. they said: comrade hua kuo-feng, who was chosen by our great leader

and teacher chairman mao himself as his successor, enjoys the full trust, warm affection and whole-hearted support of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. we firmly believed that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will certainly ride out storms and waves, surmount all difficulties and hardships, and continue to march triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. they exposed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and angrily denounced its anti-party crimes.

comrade chen fu-han said: "the 'gang of four' are counter-revolutionary conspirators and double-dealers. they practised revisionism in the guise of marxism. they lorded it over chairman mao and the party central committee, worked as a unit and went their own way, and gave undue publicity to themselves. they were in effect worse than capitalists and were out-and-out bourgeois elements who sucked the blood of us workers. the great leader chairman mao repeatedly criticized and educated the "gang of four", but they categorically refused to mend their ways. during the period when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they thought the time had arrived and therefore stepped up their criminal activities to usurp party and state power. with ulterior motives, they forged what they described as the teaching of chairman mao before his death in a vain attempt to overthrow the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, usurp supreme party and state leadership, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism."

chen fu-han added: "we workers of the capital have the revolutionary tradition of waging resolute struggles against revisionism and the heroic mettle of fighting to the finish against the bourgeoisie inside the party. we pledge to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the commands of the party central committee in all our actions, wage a resolute struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. we will, with greater revolutionary vigour, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness

against war, make a greater success of the movement to learn from taching in industry, strive to fulfil or overfulfil the state plan, do better in all work and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

comrade chia huai-chen said: "we poor and lower-middle peasants have bitter hatred for the anti-party 'gang of four' who committed towering crimes. they know nothing about factory and farm work or military affairs. they are experts in conspiring, plotting, bluffing and deceiving, fabricating rumours, doing as they please and lording it over others. they are our sworn enemies. we, the slaves who had the fill of suffering from oppression and exploitation, are most keenly aware of the good of socialism. we will never allow the 'gang of four' to succeed in its attempt to drag us back to the old society and plunge us into suffering once again."

chia huai-chen said: "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants. we resolve to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, keep to the party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, make a greater success of the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and build up tachai-type counties throughout the country, further develop the excellent situation in the countryside, consolidate the socialist positions in the rural areas and make greater contributions to the state."

comrade hsu heng-lu said: "wang, chang, chiang and yao were a handful of extremely insidious and vicious bourgeois conspirators and careerists, and persons of the khrushchov type. they engaged in unbridled intrigues and conspiracies, frenziedly opposed the great leader and teacher chairman mao, opposed our esteemed and beloved premier chou, opposed comrade hua kuo-feng and other leading comrades on the party central committee, and worked feverishly to usurp party and state power. they frantically opposed chairman mao's proletarian line on army building, vilified the chinese people's liberation army founded and nurtured by chairman mao himself, negated our army's revolutionary tradition, sabotaged the building of the army and militia, disrupted the unity of the army and its unity with the people in an attempt to make a mess of the army."

hsu heng-lu stressed: "we hereby pledge to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng that we will rally most closely round the party central committee, obey the commands of the party central committee in all our actions. we will, with our lives and blood, defend marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. we will adhere to chairman mao's line on army building, and, under the centralized leadership of the party, strengthen the building of the army and militia, strengthen military and political training, strengthen the unity between officers and men, between the army and the people and between the army and the government, strictly abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, heighten our vigilance and defend our motherland. we are determined to liberate taiwan."

comrade chang hung said: "we are chairman mao's red guards. a decade ago, when the red guard movement was rising in the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great leader chairman mao himself wrote a letter of warm support to the red guards, praising them for their revolutionary rebel spirit. chairman mao's teaching, like a radiant beacon, has over the past ten years illuminated the path of advance for us red guards and inspired us in our struggle against revisionism, against the bourgeoisie and against the party capitalist-roaders. we are determined to continue holding high the banner of 'it is right to rebel against reactionaries', mount violent attacks on the anti-party 'gang of four' and eliminate all these pests." he said: "we will carry out chairman mao's behests, strive to act in accordance with the five requirements for worthy successors put forward by chairman mao and become worthy successors of the revolution. we will go to the countryside and advance along the bright road indicated by chairman mao by integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, and explode the fond dreams of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of restoring capitalism in china."

the speeches of the worker, peasant, soldier and red guard representatives were warmly applauded.

the rally ended amid the powerful strains of the "internationale".

as chairman hua kuo-feng and other party and state leaders walked to the east and then to the west end of the tienanmen rostrum and waved to the crowds, the whole square resounded with the thunder of drums and cymbals and the million people at the rally waved colourful bunting and cheered and danced in a joyous atmosphere of unity, militancy and triumph.

the rally was also attended by members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, standing committee members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, leading members of various departments of the party central committee and of the state organs, leading members of the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, various services and arms, military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, leading members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and people's organizations, patriotic personages and taiwan compatriots in peking. foreign comrades and friends were also present.

Comrade Wu Teh's Speech at Celebration Rally
in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1976)

following
is the full text of the speech by wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, at the celebration rally held by one million armymen and people in the chinese capital today:

comrades and friends:

representatives of the party, government and army organizations and of the workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in the capital are holding a grand rally here today in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and in warm celebration of the great victory won by our party in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. in the past few days, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts, and the whole country has been a scene of jubilation. people in their hundreds of millions have taken to the streets and warmly celebrated this great victory of decisive significance won by the proletariat in repulsing the attacks of the bourgeoisie.

we lost our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung one and a half months ago. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were plunged into tremendous grief, and they were anxious about the destiny and future of the party and the state, and anxious about whether the central committee of our party could carry out chairman mao's behests, keep to the basic line and policies which chairman mao had formulated for our party, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. the international proletariat and the revolutionary people in various countries, too, were concerned about this. such anxiety and concern were not without foundation. at that time there was indeed a dark cloud in the sky

over our country. while chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan hastily seized the opportunities and attempted to usurp top party and state leadership. we were confronted with the real danger of our party turning revisionist and our country changing its political colour. our party was in a moment of grave difficulty. in this life-and-death struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, our party has emerged triumphant, the proletariat has emerged triumphant, and the people have emerged triumphant excl.

we firmly support the october 7, 1976, resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by our great leader chairman mao himself as his successor. chairman mao personally proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for the posts of first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council in april 1976. then, on april 30, chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting, "(boldface begins) with you in charge, i'm at ease (boldface ends)", which expressed his boundless trust in comrade hua kuo-feng. at the critical moment of the chinese revolution after chairman mao passed away, the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, thus saving the revolution and the party, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and enabling our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country to continue their victorious advance along the socialist and communist course charted by chairman mao. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has won the whole-hearted affection and warm support of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the course of events in the struggle shows what a wise decision chairman mao made. the cause of chairman mao has a worthy successor and our party once again has a leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng.

we warmly hail the great victory of our party in defeating the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. this anti-party clique refused to heed what chairman mao

said, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and practised revisionism in the guise of marxism. they formed a "gang of four" and carried out sectarian activities to split the party. they plotted and conspired tirelessly to overthrow a large number of leading comrades in the party, government and army at the central and local levels and usurp party and state leadership. during the period when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the party, in a hasty attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. they worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaging in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. the essence of their line is outright betrayal of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought -- internally, changing the proletarian nature of our party, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restoring capitalism and, externally, renouncing the principles of proletarian internationalism and capitulating to imperialism. chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. (boldface ends)" the actions of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique prove that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. our party's struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a life-and-death struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, by socialism against capitalism, and by marxism against revisionism. the anti-party clique was only daydreaming when it attempted to split our party. having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and feeble. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behest, promptly and resolutely exposed the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power. this shows that our party is worthy of its reputation as a party founded, tempered and nurtured by chairman mao himself, as a politically mature marxist-leninist party, and as a great, glorious and correct party. the victory of the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural

revolution and for mao tsetung thought. the victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for us in upholding the basic line and policies formulated for the party by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism, and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism, and in upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and uniting with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries, particularly the people of the third world countries, for common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and, in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states.

we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and start a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we must thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. we must take class struggle as the key link, (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends), and continue to develop the excellent situation. though there will still be difficulties and twists and turns on our road forward, we firmly believe that the future is bright. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we will certainly be able to unite with all those forces that can be united with, bring all positive factors into play and do still better in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories excl. (boldface ends)

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

Great, Historic Victory

-- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1976)

following is the text of the october 25 editorial, entitled "a great, historic victory", by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily":

red flags are flying over the mountains and rivers, everywhere in the motherland, and the faces of our eight hundred million people glow with joy. hundreds of millions of people in all parts of our country have held mammoth demonstrations in the past few days. one million armymen and civilians yesterday met in a grand rally in peking, the capital. they warmly celebrated comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, and denounced with great indignation the vile crimes of the "gang of four". the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by the great leader chairman mao himself to be his successor. chairman mao proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for the posts of first vice-chairman of the central committee

of the communist party of china and premier of the state council in april 1976. then, on april 30, chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting "(boldface begins) with you in charge, i'm at ease (boldface ends)". in accordance with the arrangements chairman mao made before he passed away, a resolution of the central committee of the chinese communist party was adopted on october 7, 1976, appointing comrade hua kuo-feng chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. this represents the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and was a great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. it was a joyous event of immense historic significance. comrade hua kuo-feng, in whom chairman mao had boundless faith and whom the people throughout the country deeply love, is now the leader of our party, and our party and state have a reliable helmsman to continue our victorious advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng crushed the plot of the "gang of four" for a counter-revolutionary restoration and got rid of a big evil in our party. wang-chang-chiang-yao had long formed a cabal engaged in factional activities to split the party. the great leader chairman mao was aware of this long ago and severely criticized and educated them again and again. and he made some arrangements for solving this problem. chairman mao criticized them on july 17, 1974, saying, "(boldface begins) you'd better take care; don't form a small faction of four people. (boldface ends)" chairman mao criticized them again on december 24 of the same year. he said, "(boldface begins) don't form a faction. those who do will fail. (boldface ends)" in november and december of the same year, as the leading central organs were preparing to convene the fourth national people's congress, chairman mao said: "(boldface begins) chiang ching has wild ambitions. she wants wang hung-wen to be chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and herself to become chairman of the party central committee. (boldface ends)" on may 3, 1975, at a meeting of the political bureau of the party central committee, chairman mao reiterated the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts", and warned them: "(boldface begins) practise marxism-leninism, and not revisionism;

unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it? (boldface ends)" that very day chairman mao, on this question, gave the instruction that "(boldface begins) if this is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next, then the year after. (boldface ends)" toward chairman mao's criticism and education, the "gang of four" took the attitude of counter-revolutionary double-dealers who comply in public but oppose in private. not only did they not show the slightest sign of repentance, but on the contrary they went from bad to worse, further and further down the wrong path. during the period when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, their attacks on the party became more frantic and their attempts to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state became more hurried. we faced a grave danger of the party turning revisionist and the state changing colour. at this critical moment in the chinese revolution, the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, representing the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the whole people and with the boldness of vision of the proletariat, adopted resolute measures against the anti-party "gang of four", smashed their plot to usurp party and state power, and saved the revolution and the party. thus the proletariat won a decisive victory in countering the attack of the bourgeoisie.

the "gang of four", a bane to the country and the people, committed heinous crimes. they completely betrayed the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" that chairman mao earnestly taught, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampered with chairman mao's directives, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, and practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism. they carried out criminal activities to split the party, working as a unit, going their own way, establishing their own system inside the party, doing as they wished, lording it over others, and placing themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee. they were busy making intrigues and conspiracies and put their nose into everything everywhere to stir up trouble, interfere with chairman mao's revolutionary

line and strategic plans and undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they confounded right and wrong, made rumours, worked in a big way to create counter-revolutionary opinion, fabricated accusations against others and labelled everybody, and attempted to overthrow a large number of leading party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities and seize party and state leadership. they worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship, betrayed important party and state secrets, and unscrupulously practised capitulationism and national betrayal. resorting to various manoeuvres, they pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-right line. chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. (boldface ends)" wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

our struggle against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. by forming a narrow self-seeking clique to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" sought to change completely the proletarian nature of our party, change its basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and restore capitalism in china. if their scheme had succeeded, it would have meant serious disaster for the chinese people. the crushing of this anti-party clique has rid the party of a hidden danger, rid the country of pests and redressed the grievances of the people, much to the satisfaction of the party, the army and the people. this is a great example of the application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for our adhering to the party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism, building socialism, upholding the principle of proletarian internationalism and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. it is an

immense victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao pointed out in 1971: "(boldface begins) our party already has a history of 50 years and has gone through ten major struggles on the question of party line. there were people in these ten struggles who wanted to split our party, but none were able to do so. this is a question worth studying: such a big country, such a large population, yet no split. the only explanation is that the people, the party and the entire party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. in view of its history, this party of ours has a great future. (boldface ends)"

summing up our party's experience in the ten struggles on the question of party line, chairman mao pointed out that "(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything (boldface ends)" and put forward the three basic principles "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. (boldface ends)" these principles are our criteria for distinguishing correct from erroneous lines and our powerful weapon for discovering the bourgeoisie inside the party. the whole history of our party shows that only by adhering to the three basic principles can our party march in step, win wholehearted support from the masses of the people and organize a mighty revolutionary contingent, and only by so doing can our revolutionary cause thrive. to go against the three basic principles is to betray the cause of proletarian revolution and the vital interests of the party and the people; anyone who does this inevitably loses the confidence of the people and brings ruin and shame upon himself. on ten occasions in the past, the chieftains of opportunist lines tried to split our party, but they all failed. the present wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four", too, has come to an ignominious end because it practised revisionism and splittism, engaged in conspiracies to usurp party and state power, and thus completely forfeited the confidence of the people and became extremely isolated. history has time and again shown the fact that it is far from easy to crush our party. our party is worthy of its reputation as a party founded, tempered and nurtured by chairman mao himself, as a politically mature marxist-leninist party and as a great, glorious and correct party.

while acclaiming our party's great historic victory, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, are determined to hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must thoroughly expose the vile crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, penetratingly criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eradicate its poisonous influence. it is imperative to draw a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, earnestly implement chairman mao's principles "(boldface begins) learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack (boldface ends)", so as to unite with all those that can be united with. we should continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. we should enthusiastically support new socialist things, consciously restrict bourgeois right and consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we should (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends), go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and continue to develop the excellent situation.

having eliminated the "four pests", our party has become even more united, even stronger and even more vigorous, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated. the masses of the people are in high spirits and militant; everywhere in our motherland, orioles sing and swallows dart. before us arises "(boldface begins) a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness (boldface ends)". since we have such a great party, army and people, no difficulty whatsoever can stop our triumphant advance. under the leadership of the party central

committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we are able to continue our advance in the socialist revolution in accordance with chairman mao's line and policies and, in accordance with the grand plan chairman mao mapped out, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build china into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, so as to make a greater contribution to humanity and work for the final realization of communism.

Peking Papers Continue to Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Becoming Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and Great Victory in Smashing Scheme of Anti-Party "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1976)

the "people's daily" and the other newspapers in the capital today frontpage a large picture of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. alongside the picture were chairman mao's quotations in red: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism."

the papers also frontpage the news of the mammoth demonstrations staged by hundreds of millions of jubilant armymen and civilians in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the various general headquarters, services and arms and military commands of the chinese people's liberation army to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and indignantly condemn the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. the "people's daily" carries the news under the banner headline in red: "carry out chairman mao's behests, hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and advance victoriously under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng".

a quotation from chairman mao printed in red in a box alongside the names of the papers reads: "unite to win still greater victories excl."

the papers feature on the second page the news of the mammoth demonstrations mounted by 5,800,000 armymen and civilians in the chinese capital in the past three days.

the papers devote a whole page to photographs showing celebration demonstrations held by armymen and people in liaoning, shansi, sinkiang, ningsia, szechwan, yunnan, kiangsu and kwangtung and commanders and fighters of the three forces of the p.l.a. at the fukien front.

the papers devote one or two pages to features, articles and news reports hailing the comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and its military commission and the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

Peking Press Continues Hailing Appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and of Its Military Commission and Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of Anti-Party "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital today give top frontpage prominence to a huge portrait of chairman hua kuo-feng. to the right of the portrait are two slogans printed in red which read: "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." and "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

the papers report the million-strong celebration rally in the chinese capital yesterday under the banner headline printed in red across the lower part of the front page: "warmly hail comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming leader of our party, angrily denounce towering crimes of anti-party 'gang of four'; one million armymen and people in capital hold grand rally in celebration of great victory".

both the titles of the newspapers and the quotation from chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories excl." in the upper right-hand corner of the front page are printed in red.

all papers carry on the second page the full text of the speech delivered by comrade wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, at the celebration rally and a photo showing him addressing the occasion. they also carry on the same page the editorial "a great, historic victory" by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily".

all papers feature on the third page a set of large pictures showing chairman hua kuo-feng and other party and state leaders on the tienanmen rostrum at the celebration rally. a large photo on the fourth page shows chairman hua kuo-feng cordially waving to the crowds from the rostrum.

pictures of the worker, peasant, soldier and red guard representatives speaking at the rally are carried by all papers. there are also snapshots of workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the people's liberation army stationed in peking and foreign comrades and friends attending the gathering.

the "people's daily" devotes one full page to news features hailing comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission and celebrating the great victory in crushing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, known as the "gang of four", to usurp party and state power.

Million-Strong Rally in Shanghai Hails Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and of Its Military Commission, Celebrates Great Victory in Smashing "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 25, 1976)

one million armymen and people held a grand mass rally yesterday in shanghai, the birthplace of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission and the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the people's square in the centre of the city presented a magnificent view. a huge portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao hung over the rostrum flanked by red flags. huge streamers set up around the square carried the slogans: "warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." streamers also trailed from huge red balloons flying over the square.

early in the morning, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and public security forces, militia, students, cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and other inhabitants, dressed in their holiday best and beaming with joy, marched in neat columns to converge on the square and 20 other venues, carrying portraits of chairman mao and chairman hua, holding red flags, bouquets, colourful bunting and rosettes, and beating drums and cymbals. slogans, cheers and revolutionary songs resounded throughout the city in an atmosphere of unity, militancy and triumph.

the rally opened to the music of "the east is red". the participants first listened to or watched the live radio and television broadcasts of the peking celebration rally. they cheered with great elation as chairman hua kuo-feng and other party and state leaders mounted the rostrum of tienanmen gate. countless colourful balloons rose to the skies amid deafening cheers and explosions of firecrackers.

the speeches made by comrade wu teh and representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and red guards in the capital were punctuated by thunderous applause which merged harmoniously with the clapping broadcast from tienanmen square.

the shanghai celebration rally was attended by leading members of the party, government and army in shanghai. it was presided over by ma tien-shui, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. comrade ma tien-shui said: "i proclaim open the rally of shanghai armymen and people in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and in warm celebration of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power."

then, chou chun-lin, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, read out a message of salute to be sent by the rally to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee.

the message said: the smashing of the anti-party "gang of four" by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng reflects the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country as well as the ardent wishes and revolutionary demands of the 10 million shanghai armymen and people. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behest, has taken a wise decision and adopted resolute measures to eliminate a bane for our party. the smashing of the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power once again substantially proves that our party is worthy of its reputation as a party founded, tempered and nurtured by chairman mao himself, as a politically mature marxist-leninist party, and as a great, glorious and correct party. it shows that the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china is thriving and has worthy successors; it proves that it is not easy for the class enemies, whether at home or abroad, whether inside or outside the party, to crush our party and that they are doomed to failure excl.

the message said: the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is the most ferocious enemy of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country and also

the most ferocious enemy of the shanghai people. for a long time they wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, engaged in sectarian activities to split the party and schemed to usurp supreme party and state leadership, in the guise of "left-wingers". they are out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionists, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party who suck the blood of the workers and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist road. like all other people in the country, we shanghai people hate this gang of pests to the bone. now, the shanghai people's indignation is erupting like a volcano and the furious storms of the people's struggle are pounding the "gang of four" and putting it to rout.

the message said: esteemed and beloved chairman hua, the great victory in crushing the anti-party "gang of four" fully proves that you are chairman mao's best and most trustworthy successor and that you are worthy of being the revolutionary leader of the 800 million people. to the party central committee headed by you, the 10 million armymen and people of shanghai make this solemn vow: we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by you, obey its commands in all our actions and defend it with our blood and lives. should there be anyone who opposes the party central committee headed by you, we'll fight resolutely to overthrow him excl.

the message said: the armymen and people of shanghai are determined to live up to the party central committee's warm solicitude and earnest hopes, resolutely carry out its directives, follow its strategic plans, keep to the general orientation of the struggle, unite with all the forces that can be united with, and concentrate fire in thoroughly exposing, repudiating and punishing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four". the armymen and people of shanghai pledge to unite closely with the rest of the nation and completely shatter the criminal scheme of the "gang of four" to sow dissension and create splits. we will fight on till complete victory.

the message of salute spoke the minds of the 10 million people of shanghai. in great joy and with ease of mind, they held demonstrations in massive columns. they said with emotion: "the rally today is our grand festival. we the people of shanghai have boundless trust in our esteemed and beloved chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee headed by him and support them resolutely. with chairman hua kuo-feng as chairman mao's worthy successor and at the helm of our revolutionary cause, we are

at ease and satisfied excl. we are all the more resolved and confident in realizing the great cause of communism. we are determined, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the january storm of revolution and fight to the end against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique."

the demonstrators marched on, shouting slogans and singing militant songs at the top of their voices. the windows and balconies in the buildings along the streets were crowded with jubilant people. the sound of laughter, singing, slogan-shouting and crackling of firecrackers merged into a soulstirring symphony that reached to the clouds. when dusk fell, the whole city was ablaze with lights with streams of people flowing through the streets. men and women, old and young, turned out to enjoy this beautiful night of a grand festival.

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENT AND FALL OF "GANG OF FOUR"

"Mao Tsetung Locomotive" Crew Warmly Hails Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

members of the "mao tsetung locomotive" crew in an article in yesterday's "people's daily" warmly hail comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. they warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

they state: "the resolute and decisive measures which the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng adopted against the 'gang of four' anti-party clique represent the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and have liquidated a bane inside the party."

the article by the crew members of the "mao tsetung locomotive" under the fengtai section of the peking railway sub-bureau, says: "this is a great example of putting into practice chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, for mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for our party in adhering to the party's basic line and policies formulated by chairman mao, for the entire historical period of socialism, in combating and preventing revisionism, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a restoration of capitalism and building socialism."

the article says: "the 'gang of four' anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan committed incalculable crimes. they wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies and intrigues to usurp party and state power. they refused to listen to chairman mao's words, openly tampered with chairman mao's directives, betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions and practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. they are the sworn enemies of us working class."

"their criminal aim," the article says, "is to change the party's basic line, turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into one of the bourgeoisie, turn the marxist-leninist party into a revisionist party and liquidate the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china."

in conclusion, the members of the "mao tsetung locomotive" crew pledge to "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, obey its orders in all our actions, resolutely adhere to the three basic principles formulated by chairman mao: 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire', wage unremitting struggle against the 'gang of four' anti-party clique and firmly defend chairman mao's revolutionary line."

Article by Pingshan County Party Committee
of Hopei Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

"great events to the joy and satisfaction of the people" is the title of an article by the pingshan county party committee of hopei province carried in the "people's daily" yesterday.

the article warmly celebrates comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and warmly hails the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. it says that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the scheme of the anti-party clique at one blow in accordance with chairman mao's behests and the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

the article writes: the anti-party "gang of four" opposed the three basic principles put forward by chairman mao: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism, formed a gang to work for their own interests and lord it over the people, and even put themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee; they attacked and persecuted revolutionary cadres, allowing only those who bow before them to survive but condemning those who resist them to destruction. after the passing of our great leader chairman mao, the anti-party "gang of four" became even more unbridled in their intrigues and conspiracies. they intensified their secret liaison work, and went far and wide to openly incite people to oppose the party central committee. they flagrantly tampered with chairman mao's directives and worked with great haste to usurp top party and state leadership. just as chairman mao pointed out: "the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie." if their scheme were allowed to succeed, our marxist-leninist party would become a revisionist party, our dictatorship of the proletariat would be turned into the fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the whole of china would change its political colour, and the labouring people would be thrown back into misery. the resolute and decisive measure taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has now liquidated this bane inside the party.

this, indeed, is to the great joy and satisfaction of the people.

the article says: pingshan county is a place where the great leader chairman mao once lived and worked. on the eve of nationwide liberation, chairman mao made the "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china" in hsipaipo of our county. in this report he clearly pointed out that, after the victory of the new-democratic revolution, the basic contradiction within the country would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie". chairman mao earnestly warned the whole party to be on guard against the tactics the bourgeoisie might adopt, the tactics of the monkey who gets into the stomach of the princess of the iron fan to play the devil. with deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the people of our county have conscientiously studied chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in the course of struggle, gained a deeper understanding of chairman mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party". we suffered deeply from the revisionism the "gang of four" had practised, which greatly enraged us. for a long time we wanted to settle accounts with them. in the spring of 1974, we launched a mass study movement in accordance with chairman mao's instruction on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism. but the "gang of four", using the propaganda machinery under their control, wantonly tampered with chairman mao's brilliant thesis that revisionism is the main danger at present. with ulterior motives they said that the main danger at present was empiricism, in an attempt to lead the movement astray. in the light of chairman mao's teaching on linking theory with practice, we found that the "gang of four" were preaching something contrary to chairman mao's consistent teachings and, therefore, we must resolutely combat it. with the realities of local class struggle and two-line struggle in mind, the people of pingshan county have conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and worked energetically to combat and prevent revisionism. this has helped to heighten our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

after the national learn-from-tachai conference last year, the people of our county speedily launched a movement to learn from tachai and turn pingshan into a tachai-type county. but the "gang of four", by distorting chairman mao's policy of

"grasping revolution, promoting production", wantonly obstructed the learn-from-tachai movement. the broad masses of cadres and people of our county have firmly cut through all obstacles, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, went all out to criticize capitalism and revisionism and build socialism, and thus promoted the learn-from-tachai movement.

in conclusion, the article says: we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey it in all our actions, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao through to the end.

"Hail Rapid Carrying Out of Wise Decision Made by Chairman Mao"

- Article by Tachai brigade Party Branch

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

"hail the rapid carrying out of the wise decision made by chairman mao" is the title of an article by the party branch of the tachai brigade which appears in the day before yesterday's "people's daily". it warmly celebrates comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hails the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the article says: an atmosphere of jubilation has prevailed in the tachai brigade in the past few days. we commune peasants have held meetings and put up posters to warmly acclaim the rapid carrying out of the wise decision made by the great leader chairman mao and the great victory of mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with excitement: comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. this is what the great leader and teacher chairman mao had arranged during his lifetime and it proves that the cause of our party has worthy successors and is thriving. we commune members warmly support

the resolute, decisive measure that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng took in accordance with chairman mao's behest to smash the "gang of four" anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, thus eliminating a bane on behalf of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. this is of great immediate and far-reaching historic significance for our party in adhering to the party's basic line and policies laid down by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

the article states: in the past few days peasants of our brigade have angrily denounced and criticized the towering crimes of the anti-party clique in practising revisionism and splittism, engaging in intrigues and conspiracies and attempting to usurp party and state power. the fields, threshing grounds, evening political schools and courtyards have become battlefields for denouncing this anti-party clique.

kuo feng-tien, brigade party branch secretary, said indignantly at a criticism meeting: the "gang of four" are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists, worms who sneaked into the revolutionary camp, and out-and-out bourgeois conspirators and careerists. they committed unpardonable crimes against the party and the people. our struggle against them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between marxism and revisionism. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has exposed the "gang of four" anti-party clique to the open. this is much to the satisfaction of the people and fully reflects the aspirations of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of the people all over the country. we are determined to criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" penetratingly and in a thorough-going way excl.

the article concludes: the "gang of four" is the sworn enemy of the commune members of tachai as well as of the whole party, whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country. they did their utmost to oppose tachai, a red banner hoisted personally by chairman mao, and sabotage the movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they bitterly hated tachai and made every effort to suppress and discredit us in a vain attempt to crush tachai. we owe all our achievements to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's revolutionary

line. tachai embodies the socialist orientation charted by chairman mao. their opposition to tachai shows that they are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. if they had succeeded in their plot to usurp top party and state leadership, our country would change its political colour and we poor and lower-middle peasants would suffer again. we will never allow this to happen. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and wage resolute struggle against this vicious "gang of four".

Shaoshan People Warmly Hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 25, 1976)

people in shaoshan, hunan province, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, are filled with the joy of victory and for the last few days have been holding jubilant demonstrations and meetings.

they warmly hailed comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. they warmly hailed the great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the scheme to usurp party and state power hatched by the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

on the evening of october 22, more than 20,000 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen, revolutionary teachers, students and office cadres, carrying red banners and beating drums and gongs in the rain, gathered in front of chairman mao's former residence from all directions.

in their speeches at the celebration meeting, leading members of the shaoshan district party committee and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers cheered comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the party central committee and its military commission. they shouted: "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." and "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl."

mao tse-pu, party secretary of the shaoshan district, said: the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng fulfils the common desire of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. comrade hua kuo-feng has followed the great leader chairman mao closely and consistently, and resolutely carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. the existence of such a strong core of leadership as the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is a great encouragement to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is a heavy blow at the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party as well as a heavy blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction. this fully testifies to the fact that our party is a great, glorious and correct party and that the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao has ample successors.

mao ti-chiu, party branch secretary of shaoshan production brigade, said that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng had taken a wise, timely and decisive step in crushing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state leadership; it had eliminated a hidded danger in the party. this was excellent. it was a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

at meetings, in the fields and at the evening political schools and study classes, the shaoshan people have denounced with proletarian wrath the towering crimes of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan in plotting to usurp party and state power. seventyone-year-old revolutionary mao chuan-chi, a guide in the memorial hall of chairman mao's former residence, studied and restudied chairman mao's teachings: "never forget class struggle" and "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." he sharply criticized the "gang of four", saying: wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan are a bunch of bourgeois elements who fed on the blood of the workers. the aim of their intrigues was to turn our party revisionist, to change the political colour of our country. if they had succeeded in their schemes, we would suffer again. we are determined to fight them to the end excl. members of the district people's armed forces department said that the masses of people were already aware of the countless

crimes committed by the "four pests" and harboured deep hatred for them in their hearts. these four were very unpopular and completely isolated.

the shaoshan people pledged at meetings and in demonstrations their determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

WORKS OF MARX, ENGELS, LENIN, STALIN AND MAO TSETUNG

More Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao Sold in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

workers of hsinhua bookstores throughout the country are busy distributing works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao as people throughout china are setting in motion a new marxist study campaign in response to the call of the central committee of the communist party headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals take the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a concrete action to carry out chairman mao's behests. many factories, mines and enterprises have bought thousands upon thousands of copies "selected works of mao tsetung" for young people who have started working in the last few years. workshop-wide meetings have been held in factories at which workers expressed their determination to do a good job of study. in many places hsinhua bookstores have made special tours to the countryside to bring the books to the educated young people who have settled down in the countryside, determined to make revolution and integrate with the workers and peasants as chairman mao instructed.

workers in the taching oilfield and poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai production brigade have bought new pamphlets of single articles by chairman mao, his poems and quotations. in the old revolutionary bases in chingkangshan prefecture and hsingkuo county in kiangsi province and in fukien province, veteran party members and old peasants recalled chairman mao's magnificent contributions and have plunged in a new study of his works. many people climbed mountains

to buy portraits and works of chairman mao. people in taipingtu by the chihshui river gathered along the roads to welcome workers from a hsinhua bookstore who brought them chairman mao's portraits and marxist-leninist works. a dozen old people recalled how chairman mao had led the red army in crossing the chihshui river four times during the 25,000-li long march.

sales of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao have risen rapidly. in liaoning province, sales of chairman mao's works in the last month were dozen times over those of previous months. workers of the anshan iron and steel company have recently bought well over 900,000 copies of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. most of the "selected works of mao tsetung" in grassroots bookstores and supply and marketing co-operatives in peking, tientsin, shanghai, heilungkiang, shantung, hunan and shensi, originally planned for distribution in two years, were sold in the last month. to meet the needs of the cadres and masses, the peking distribution centre of the hsinhua bookstore has rushed more than 7.6 million copies of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao to various places in the country. defying long journeys and fatigue, distribution workers have delivered these books to workers, peasants and soldiers.

book distribution departments in areas inhabited by minority nationalities in inner mongolia, tibet, sinkiang, chinghai and the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture in kirin province have redoubled their efforts to distribute mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean language editions of marxist works. after reading the decision of the party central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung", the book distribution workers throughout the country pledged to make all necessary arrangements in participation of the publication of the fifth volume of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the other volumes, and to do their part in disseminating mao tsetung thought in china and in the world.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austria Gives Exhibition of Chinese Children's Paintings

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 23, 1976)

an exhibition of chinese children's paintings opened here yesterday.

on display are 80 pictures painted by chinese children, which vividly reflect the excellent situation in china in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the exhibition is held under the auspices of the austrian research institute on china and the museum for ethnology of vienna. alois mock, vice-chairman of the austrian research institute on china, and hans manndorff, director of the museum for ethnology of vienna, made speeches at the opening ceremony.

chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen attended the opening ceremony on invitation.

earlier, the exhibition were given in salzburg. it will be held in graz, linz, innsbruck and other cities.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Weightlifting Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

the visiting british weightlifting team led by wally holland left peking for home yesterday after winding up its friendly visit to china.

during their stay in china, the bnitish guests were met by lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation. they toured peking, nanking, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Leaders of Democratic Kampuchea Greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

leaders of democratic kampuchea have sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee. the message is signed by khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea; nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea; and polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea. the message reads:

glad to learn that the central committee of the communist party of china has appointed your excellency chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, and the government of democratic kampuchea, cherishing joyful feelings, extend to your excellency most cordial and warmest congratulations.

we feel happy because the 800 million people of china unite most closely together, most heartily support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china on the appointment of your excellency as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and most warmly acclaim the victory of smashing the counter-revolutionary "gang of four" anti-party clique.

to china and the whole world, and the third world in particular, this is a political event, a great victory of historical significance.

at the moment of this great victory, we share the joy of our comrades-in-arms -- the communist party of china, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army. we are deeply convinced that in this excellent situation, the 800 million chinese people, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with your excellency hua kuo-feng as chairman, will further win new and great victories in continuing to carry out the glorious line laid down by their great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, persisting in taking class struggle as the key link, keeping to the basic line of the communist party of china, persevering in

continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding proletarian internationalism, continuously consolidating and developing the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasping revolution, promoting production, and carrying through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution pioneered by chairman mao tsetung.

we, in the name of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the people's congress of kampuchea, the people of kampuchea and the government of democratic kampuchea, warmly wish your excellency good health and a long life and wish you great successes in all aspects in accomplishing the noble, revolutionary tasks set forth by the great leader and teacher of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung. the people and government of democratic kampuchea are determined to consolidate, develop and make more brilliant the militant unity and fraternal friendship between kampuchea and china and their peoples. no force can destroy this unity and friendship.

cherishing joyful feelings and brimming with enthusiasm, we would like to offer to your excellency, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, our most profound, lofty, revolutionary and brotherly respects.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua
Meets New Canadian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met arthur redpath menzies, new canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the people's republic of china, this morning and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials. the new ambassador arrived in peking on october 19.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Danish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met with k.v. mortensen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of denmark to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chang yi-chun, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Protocol on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between China and Hungary Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

a protocol on the 15th meeting of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of hungary was signed in peking this afternoon.

it was signed by ma yi, chairman of the chinese group to the sino-hungarian commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and szili geza, chairman of the hungarian group to the hungary-china commission, deputy minister of heavy industry, and leader of the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation.

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony and met and had a friendly conversation with the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation before the ceremony.

Head of Hungarian Instrument Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1976)

aladar kovacs, head of the hungarian instrument exhibition group, arrived here by air today.

Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by szili geza, deputy minister of the ministry of heavy industry of the hungarian people's republic, left here by air today after attending the 15th meeting of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were ma yi, chinese vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and ribanszki robert, hungarian ambassador to china.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories and people's communes and went sightseeing to scenic and historical sites in peking, nanking and soochow.

CHINA AND INDIA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Indian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met with kocheril raman narayanan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of india to china, here this evening.

present on the occasion were chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with chuji kuno, member of the japanese house of representatives and former minister of posts and telecommunications, and his wife and daughter.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present on the occasion.

also present were shen kuang, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Tokyo Ceremony Marks Inauguration of Japan-China Sea-bed Cable

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 25, 1976)

a ceremony to mark the inauguration of the sea-bed cable between japan and china was held here and a similar ceremony was held in peking at the same time this morning.

among the more than 400 people present at the tokyo ceremony were officials of the japanese government and diet, leading members and technicians of the kokusai denshin denwa co. which undertook for the japanese side the construction of the project, and personages of various circles.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was present at invitation.

speaking at the ceremony were japanese posts and tele-communications minister tokuyasu fukuda, chinese ambassador chen chu, president of the communications committee of the japanese house of representatives soichiro ito, president of the communications committee of the house of councillors katsuji mori and president of the kokusai denshin denwa co. shinzo koike. they pointed out that the completion of the construction of the sea-bed cable is in the interest of promoting the good neighbourly relations, economic and cultural exchanges and friendly contacts between the two countries.

a reception was given after the ceremony.

Wang Yao-ting Meets Delegation of Economic Circles from Chubu Area, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and hosted a banquet here today for the delegation of economic circles from chubu area, japan, led by toshio suzuki. the hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

the 14-member japanese delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade. it was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the council. fumio murata, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and hiroyuki tsubaki and takuo sakai, liaison officials in peking of the japan-china association on economy and trade, were also present at the airport.

China-Japan Sea-bed Cable Inaugurated in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

a ceremony to inaugurate the sea-bed cable linking china and japan was held here this morning.

the cable was laid in accordance with "the agreement on laying a sea-bed cable between china and japan". the sea-bed cable was completed after three years of joint efforts by the shanghai municipal posts and tele-communications bureau and the japanese international telegraph and telephone company with cooperation and support from departments concerned in the two countries.

telecommunication between china and japan was formally connected through the sea-bed cable today and inaugural ceremonies were held today simultaneously in peking and tokyo.

ceremonial addresses were exchanged between chinese minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang in peking and japanese minister of posts and telecommunications tokuyasu fukuda in tokyo.

minister chung fu-hsiang said: "china and japan are neighbours separated by a mere strip of water and friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries date back over two thousand years.

since the publication of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments and the normalization of diplomatic relations, the traditional friendship between the two peoples has been steadily developed. i am convinced that the china-japan sea-bed cable, a tie of communication laid in accordance with the common wishes of the two peoples, will play its role in strengthening the friendly exchanges between the two peoples." he added: "the posts and telecommunications departments of our two countries should further enhance our friendly cooperation and contribute to the everlasting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples."

minister fukuda said: "the sea-bed cable, which has been completed as a result of the sincerity and cooperation of the two countries, is a great development in the relations of cooperation between the two countries. it has furthermore written a glorious page in the world history of development of telecommuncations and is of far-reaching significance.

"i believe", he said, "the completion of this new telecommunication trunk line will certainly bring an epoch-making improvement on the telecommunications service between japan and china and make greater contributions to the further development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries."

ipano, general manager of the japanese international telegraph and telephone company, and wung mo-ching, director of the shanghai municipal posts and telecommunications bureau, also exchanged congratulations on the successful completion of the sea-bed cable, at the inaugural ceremonies.

the peking ceremony was also addressed by shen kuang, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; chuji kuno, former japanese minister of posts and telecommunications here specially for the inauguration, and representatives of chinese personnel who took part in the laying of the cable.

also present at the inauguration were liu cheng-ching, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, li li-chu and liu hsueh-ching, and other representatives of the foreign ministry, the foreign trade ministry, the china-japan friendship association and the shanghai municipal posts and telecommunications bureau.

also present were diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in china, japanese consul-general in shanghai nishizawa, mrs. ogawa and chuji kuno's wife and daughter.

the ceremony, sponsored by the shanghai municipal posts and telecommunications bureau, was followed by a reception.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Entrusts Yang Hyong Sop to Lay Wreath Before Cemetery of Fallen CPY Fighters

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 23, 1976)

entrusted by president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, yang hyong sop, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee, today laid a wreath before the cemetery of fallen fighters of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county, south pyongan province, where the former headquarters of the chinese people's volunteers was located.

wreaths were also laid by the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea and the administration council.

accompanying yang hyong sop were chong dong ik, chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, kim gi son, chairman of the south pyongan provincial administrative committee, as well as other leading officials of the foreign ministry, the ministry of the people's armed forces and the south pyongan province and hoechang county.

chinese ambassador to korea lu chih-hsien and chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, were also present on the occasion.

the same day, the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea, south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and its administrative committee and party and administrative organs of hoechang county laid wreaths before the cemetery of fallen fighters of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county.

the chinese embassy in korea and the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission also presented wreaths.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng yesterday, extending warmest congratulations on his being appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee. the message reads:

i, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the korean people and in my own name, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

i am convinced that the fraternal chinese people, united firm around the central committee of the communist party of china headed by you and carrying out comrade mao tsetung's behests, will strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and thereby achieve still greater success in the struggle to build their country into a powerful socialist state, liberate taiwan and unify the whole of china.

the friendship between the peoples of the two countries of korea and china is a militant friendship between the class brothers based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and an everlasting friendship sealed in blood through a protracted struggle against imperialism.

believing that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, too, in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, i sincerely wish you new success in your responsible work.

Korean Paper Marks 26th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1976)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" carries an editorial today to mark the 26th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

the editorial says, "on october 25, 1950, the brotherly chinese people, harbouring an undaunted resolution to share weal and woe with the korean people and holding aloft the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, sent to the korean battle front the chinese people's volunteers composed by their fine sons and daughters." it says that this is a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism.

it says, "the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers carried out a heroic fight shoulder to shoulder and finally won a historic victory in smashing the armed invasion of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys."

it says, "now, the chinese people are carrying on the behests of their great leader comrade mao tsetung to achieve new successes in revolution and construction. the international position of the people's republic of china is daily elevated."

it continues, "our people heartily wish the fraternal chinese people, closely rallying round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, greater successes in the struggle for building their motherland into a powerful socialist state, liberating taiwan and unifying the whole country."

it says, "the chinese people has always actively supported the struggle of our people for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. this is a great encouragement to our people." the korean people, it adds, will fight shoulder to shoulder forever with the fraternal chinese people.

Anniversary of Entry of Chinese People's Volunteers into Korean War Marked in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1976)

the unit of the korean people's army to which comrade han ju gyong belongs gave a cocktail party yesterday to mark the 26th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war (october 25), according to kcna.

attending the party were senior colonels pak wal song and kim du hwan, members of the korean people's army of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation, were also present.

pak wal song and chen chien-wu spoke at the party.

the participants toasted good health and a long life to president kim il sung and chairman hua kuo-feng.

the party proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples and between the two people's armies.

yesterday evening, senior colonel pak wal song gave a banquet at kaesong to mark the 26th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war. chen chien-wu and miao chieh were present at the banquet.

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet Marking Anniversary of CPV Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

among those present at the banquet were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; feng

hsuan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; as well as leading members of other departments concerned including chen chieh, shih lin, su chieh, ting kuo-yu, shih shao-hua, chao cheng-hung, wang shih-yen and ting hsueh-sung.

speaking at the banquet, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: during the war of liberation of their fatherland, the korean people and the korean people's army, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people's volunteers, defeated the armed invasion by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won a great, historic victory.

ambassador hyun jun keuk warmly acclaimed the great achievements scored by the industrious chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the brilliant leadership of their great leader chairman mao. today, he said, the fraternal chinese people are rallying closely round the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behests, taking class struggle as the key link, bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance, promoting revolution and construction and waging forceful struggles for the liberation of their inalienable territory of taiwan. he wished the chinese people new and greater successes in the struggle to build a powerful socialist state.

the ambassador said: under the wise leadership of their esteemed and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have achieved splendid successes in all aspects of the revolution and construction by displaying the great juche idea. the paramount national task of the korean people at the present moment is to make the u.s. aggressor troops withdraw from south korea and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. the powerful struggle waged by the korean people in line with the principles on the reunification of the fatherland advanced by the great leader comrade kim il sung will certainly shatter the scheme of the splittists to create "two koreas", make the u.s. imperialist aggressors withdraw from the territory of korea and realize its reunification.

referring to sino-korean friendship, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of korea and china is a militant friendship between class brothers based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, an unbreakable friendship cemented by blood in their common struggles against imperialism. the korean people will always unite closely with the chinese people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and communism.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien said in his speech: "the chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, sent the chinese people's volunteers to the korean front to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and the korean people's army in defeating their common enemy. this shows that the strength of the united struggle of the chinese and korean people is matchless and that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries in protracted struggle against their common enemies is indestructible."

he said: "twenty-three years have elapsed since the armistice in korea. but the u.s. troops are still hanging on in south korea. the d.p.r.k. government has consistently maintained that the problem of the reunification of korea must be solved by the korean people themselves free from the intervention of any outside forces, that the u.n. command must be disbanded and the u.s. troops must withdraw from south korea. this stand is entirely justified and reasonable. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland in the firm conviction that they will surely win complete victory in this struggle.

"we are glad to note that the korean people, rallying closely round president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, have developed their socialist revolution and socialist construction by leaps and bounds through self-reliance and hard struggle. the international prestige of the d.p.r.k. is growing daily. we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at the tremendous achievements of the korean people and sincerely wish them still greater victories.

"the domestic situation of china is excellent. mammoth celebration demonstrations and mass rallies have been held in all parts of the country in the past few days to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception for Malagasy Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 25, 1976)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception at noon today to welcome the malagasy men's basketball team led by randriarivelo henri with randriamanga labre as deputy leader on its friendly visit to china.

attending the reception were mou tso-yun, leading member of the host association; yao chen-teh, leading member of the peking branch of the all-china sports federation, and local basketball coaches and players.

present were also malagasy ambassador to china and mrs. solohery crescent rakotofiringa and an embassy official.

hosts and guests chatted cordially at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and madagascar.

the malagasy men's basketball team arrived here by air this morning.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of romania, has sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him most warmly on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of romania, the romanian communists and all the romanian people and in my own name, i wish to extend with special pleasure fraternal greetings and warmest congratulations to you on your election to the lofty office of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the romanian party and people highly appraise the outstanding achievements of the heroic chinese people in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction and highly appraise the people's republic of china as a powerful force in the struggle for the cause of socialism, national independence and freedom, and for peace and cooperation among the people of all countries in the international arena.

all the people of our country, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, are working with extensive effort for the materialization of the programme for building an all-round developed socialist society and for the country's advance to communism adopted at the 11th congress of the romanian communist party. at the same time they are making contributions to the struggles of the people of all countries for free and independent development, for the promotion of new relations among countries based on equality and mutual respect and for the victory of the ideals of peace and socialism.

we are greatly gratified to see that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation have been established and developed between our two parties and two countries, and between the romanian and chinese peoples in the political, economic, scientific and technological and other fields.

i avail myself of this opportunity to wish you, the communist party of china and the friendly chinese people newer successes in building a socialist system in the people's republic of china. i express my firm conviction that the relations between our two parties and two countries will continue to develop and deepen for the good of our two peoples and in the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

PLA Peking Garrison Unit Meeting Marks Romanian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a unit under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today to warmly celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the romanian army day.

present at the meeting were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, minister-counsellor and mrs. ion dorobantu and military, naval and air attache colonel ioan dubesteanu and mrs. dubesteanu of the romanian embassy here and other romanian comrades-in-arms.

when the romanian comrades arrived at the camp of the unit in the company of chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, they were accorded a warm welcome by chen chieh, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking garrison, and chang liang-yu and chen hsien-ta, leading members of the unit, as well as commanders and fighters of the unit.

comrade chen hsien-ta and colonel ioan dubesteanu spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, chen hsien-ta paid tribute to the romanian army for the achievements it had scored in protracted revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the romanian communist party. he said: in the socialist construction, the romanian army, inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of the anti-fascist struggle, has along with the entire romanian people adhered to the revolutionary principle of independence and hard struggle, heroically and firmly withstood outside pressures and schemes for intervention, control and subversion, and safeguarded national independence and freedom and maintained state sovereignty and security. it has made new contributions in the struggle against big-power hegemonism and power politics. "the friendship between the people and armies of china and romania is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and therefore can stand any test. like the entire chinese people, we treasure this friendship and will continue to make contributions in strengthening and developing it," he said.

colonel dubesteanu in his speech recalled the brilliant course of fighting traversed by the romanian army under the leadership of the romanian communist party and comrade nicolae ceausescu. he said: the 32nd anniversary of the romanian army day finds the romanian army a modernized armed force with high political consciousness and combat strength. its sole purpose is loyalty to the interests of the motherland, the people and the party. we always bear in mind that only when we maintain close ties with the masses under the leadership of the party can we strengthen our defence capabilities against any aggression. "the romanian people and army are rejoiced at the tremendous achievements of the chinese people in building socialism and developing and strengthening their national defence capabilities. the fraternal relations between the romanian army and the chinese people's liberation army will be constantly strengthened on the basis of the firm relations between our two peoples," the colonel stated.

after the meeting, the romanian comrades-in-arms saw an exhibition of military skills by fighters of the unit and theatrical performances by the unit's amateur propaganda troupe, and visited a company club, the barracks, the pharmaceutical plant and the sewing workshop run by family members of the cadres.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

the swedish transportation equipment exhibition came to a close in the peking exhibition centre here today.

the exhibition drew some 100,000 visitors. it was welcomed by technicians and people of various circles in peking.

friends on the swedish exhibition delegation held talks with chinese foreign trade departments and had discussions with technical workers.

they paid visits to factories, people's communes, a school and a hospital. the swedish friends had friendly contacts with people of various circles and promoted their mutual understanding and friendship.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Health Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1976)

the syrian health delegation led by minister of health dr. madni elkhyiami left peking by air today to visit kwangchow before leaving for home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu hsiang-ping and huang shu-tse, chinese minister and vice-minister of public health, and omar al-sayed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the syrian embassy in peking.

while in peking, the delegation had discussions with leading members of the chinese ministry of public health and visited establishments of health and medicine and research institutions and factories. they also paid a visit to the tachai production brigade in north china.

CHINA AND UN

UN Trade and Development Board Ends Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 23, 1976)

the trade and development board of the united nations held its 16th session here from october 5 to 23.

representatives of more than 100 countries attended the session to study measures for the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the 4th session of the u.n. conference on trade and development (unctad) held in nairobi last may.

in his report at the board session, unctad secretary general gamani corea noted that though the 4th unctad session adopted resolutions favourable to the third world countries on the questions of the integrated commodity programme, economic cooperation between the developing countries and debts, grave difficulties would crop up in the implementation of these principles and the developing countries had to redouble their efforts to carry on their struggle.

heated debate took place at the board session over the formation of an inter-governmental special commission for the integrated commodity programme, a commission for economic cooperation among the developing countries and the settlement of debts of the developing countries.

the resolution of the 4th unctad session on the integrated commodity programme stipulates for the formation of an inter-governmental special commission by the u.n. trade and development board. representatives of the developing countries stressed the need for the commission to have full, independent and flexible power in procedural matters and in its functioning. its decisions were to be immediately carried out without the need to be approved by the board.

on the establishment of a commission for economic cooperation among the developing countries, representatives of the developing countries said that

their economic cooperation would be promoted on the principle of respect for state sovereignty, national independence and self-determination. they pointed out that their countries are free to cooperate with each other and this is their sovereign right which brooks no outside intervention. the assertion that all measures for economic cooperation between the developing countries require consideration by the developed countries should be categorically rejected because it goes against the fundamental principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, sovereignty and national self-determination. representatives of the developing countries also urged the developed countries to fulfil their commitments in support of formulas for economic cooperation between the developing countries and not to obstruct them.

on the settlement of debts of the developing countries, representatives of the developing countries reiterated their stand taken at the 4th unctad session and urged the developed countries to take prompt action and definite measures to relieve the debt burdens of the least developed countries, the developing island countries and the developing land-locked countries.

all these just proposals and demands of the developing countries won the vigorous support of china. the chinese representative said that his government had always positively supported the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and abolish the old international economic order.

the chinese representative stressed that in the development of the national economy and in the struggle against international exploitation and monopoly, the developing countries must strengthen mutual support and economic cooperation. such cooperation is conducive to facilitating the development of the economy and trade, enhancing the economic strength of the developing countries and breaking the economic monopoly of imperialism, particularly that of the superpowers.

cooperation among developing countries is their internal affairs, he said. any other party is duty-bound to respect their sovereignty and independence. he urged the trade and development board to adopt measures to implement the resolutions adopted at the nairobi session.

in their attempt to uphold the old international economic order, the representatives of the two super-powers put forward one pretext after another to prevent the board session from achieving any results. the more so was the delegation of the soviet union which calls itself the "natural ally" of the developing

countries. it tried to sidetrack the discussions by urging to study the socalled "trade and economic aspects of disarmament" and repeating the shopworn rhetoric of "detente" and "disarmament", labouring on the fraudulent theme of "using the funds spared from disarmament for aid to development". the soviet delegation also tried hard to foist on the session a so-called "world treaty on non-recourse to armed force" and a "statement on the re-establishment of international economic relations."

the soviet delegation who for obviously ulterior purposes tried to smear china received a stern rebuff from the chinese representative.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Leaders Greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

leaders of the socialist republic of viet nam (s.r.v.n.) sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng yesterday, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee. the message is signed by comrade ton duc thang, president of the s.r.v.n. and of the s.r.v.n. national defence council; comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the s.r.v.n. national assembly; and comrade pham van dong, premier of the s.r.v.n. government. the message reads:

on the occasion of your being appointed as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the national defence council of the socialist republic of viet nam, the standing committee of the s.r.v.n. national assembly, the s.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people and in our own names, we convey to you our warmest congratulations.

the vietnamese people highly value the revolutionary activities of the great communist party of china and the heroic chinese people. these activities have made china advance with big strides to become a powerful socialist country, thereby making important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

viet nam and china are two neighbouring socialist countries, close to each other, being "both comrades and brothers." they have always sided with each other, giving mutual support and assistance. the people of viet nam greatly treasure this comradeship and brotherhood painstakingly nurtured by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung. the vietnamese people will remember forever the great and invaluable support and assistance provided to the vietnamese revolutionary cause by the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

true to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and acting upon the testament of our beloved president ho chi minh, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people will consistently do our best to preserve and promote our militant solidarity and our lasting cooperation with the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people for the noble ideal and revolutionary cause of the peoples of our countries and for the common cause of revolution of the world's people.

may the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china and its central committee headed by you, record still more brilliant successes in the cause of socialist construction in china to contribute positively to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

may the great friendship and unshakable militant solidarity between the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china, and between the vietnamese people and the chinese people be evergreen and everlasting.

may you record many great successes in your noble mission.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

China Dance Drama Troupe Performs in West Berlin

(NCNA-English West Berlin, Oct. 24, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe gave two performances here on october 22 and 23 to the warm welcome of the audience.

the troupe arrived here on october 20 after paying a friendly visit to west germany. at the end of both performances here, spectators gathered outside the theatre and shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese people and west berlin residents excl."

on october 21, gerd loffler, west berlin senator responsible for arts and science, gave a banquet in honour of all the members of the china dance drama troupe.

Guests from Federal Republic of Germany Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

the delegation of the hoechst aktiengesellschaft company of the federal republic of germany led by rolf sammet, chairman of the board of management of the company, left peking yesterday at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 18 as guests of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation while it was in peking.

the delegation held talks with chang chu-hsuan, deputy manager-general of the china national chemicals import and export corporation. it also visited the peking general petro-chemical works and toured places of historical interests and scenic spots.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Education Delegation Ends Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 22, 1976)

the chinese education delegation with liu ai-feng as leader and jen wei-min as deputy leader left here by air for home today after winding up its visit to yugoslavia.

earlier today dobroslav culafic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council, received the head and the deputy head of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them. chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was present on the occasion.

the delegation which arrived here on october 13 visited the republics of serbia, bosnia and hercegovina, and croatia and the autonomous province of vojvodina where they called at a number of educational institutions and scientific research centres and had talks with departments concerned. the chinese delegation was accorded a warm and friendly reception wherever it went.

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CELEBRATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Grand Festival of Eight Hundred Million People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1976)

Peking is cheering! The Divine Land is seething!

On both sides of the Great Wall, north and south of the Yangtze River, and throughout the 9.6 million square kilometers of land of the mother country, how cheerful are the masses of the people and how high are their fighting spirits! The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed at one stroke the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a historic great victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, of socialism over capitalism, and of Marxism over revisionism! On behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the Party Central Committee headed by Hua Kuo-feng has adopted at the most crucial juncture bold and decisive measures to save the revolution and the Party. How can the 800 million people not celebrate this grandest festival with roaring excitement!

With the evil wind swept away, the sky of the motherland has become higher and more blue. With the "four pests" wiped out, the landscape of the motherland has assumed a new look and is more picturesque. From the East China Sea to T'ienshan, from the northern country to the southern land, orioles sing, swallows dart, and flowers are in riot everywhere. The 800 million people form numerous routes of army to cheer and celebrate the occasion and hold demonstrations on the roads and paths of the countryside, cities and towns, mountains stockades, and plateaus. People hold high the giant portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, march forward in broad strides and cheer in unison. From the

chests of the 800 million people comes the same voice: "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor picked by the great leader Chairman Mao before his death. We warmly support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission!" From the chests of the 800 million people comes the same roar: "Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing, and Yao Wen-yüan!"

How difficult it is to forget this battle with the "gang of four" gone through by our Party and the Chinese people! People had hardly wiped off the tears in mourning of the passing away of Chairman Mao when the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan stepped up their conspiratorial activities to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. At the grave and difficult moment with the Party in danger of turning revisionist and the state changing its color, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, with the majestic spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, led the whole Party to wipe out in good time this big scourge of the "gang of four." The rock that weighs on the hearts of the people of the whole country is thus dropped, and the anxiety is removed. Our Party has won, the proletariat has won, and the people have won.

Today, the cheers and roars have conveyed the heart's desire of the 800 million people: The appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission has the support of the Party, the Army and the people. The elimination of the "four pests" delights the Party, the Army and the people.

From the steel city that extends ten li in the western suburbs of Peking to the mining district that extends 100 li at Ch'ienan, the fire of revolution is burning in the chests of 100,000 staff members and workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company. After refining a heat of steel, many steel workers, without waiting to take off their working clothes, take part in the grand parade to warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission. With the brilliant works and portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao in their hands, many miners warmly hail the swift realization of the brilliant and wise decision on breaking the "gang of four" made by Chairman Mao before his death. Many workers work throughout the night to write militant manifestoes criticizing the anti-Party "gang of four." With warm tears running down their faces, many workers express to the Party committees at various levels their strong determination to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. With feelings boundlessly deep they say: "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is trusted by Chairman Mao and is revered by the people of the whole country from the depth of their hearts. A person trusted by Chairman Mao is trusted by us of the working class. The appointment of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the leader of the whole Party is a happy event in the political life of the Chinese people, the greatest blessing to hundreds of millions of people, and a reliable guarantee for combating and preventing revisionism.

For days in succession, in the heroic city of Shanghai where the industrial workers of China are most concentrated, more than 6.5 million

armymen and civilians have taken to the streets to hold meetings and demonstrations unprecedented in grandeur. Lanterns and festoons are mounted everywhere in the whole city, and the festival mood reveals that the hearts of 10 million people are turned toward the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The tall buildings in the center of the city are hung with huge slogan placards tens of meters long. The martial melodies of the three revolutionary songs--Internationale, The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention and The East Is Red--reverberate in the air above the city.

In the No. 2 Converter Workshop of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 1 inspected by the great leader Chairman Mao eighteen years ago, the workers came to the furnace platform on which Chairman Mao once stood. The furnace fire reddened their joyful and smiling faces, and the steel sprays ignited the militant fire in their hearts. With matchless indignation they declared: "The 'gang of four' is a mischief-making gang, a restorationist gang, a capitulationist gang and an out-and-out counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique. Its members are typical examples of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. The elimination of this gang of mischief-makers is the desire of the people and a merciless judgment delivered by history. The 'gang of four' is the sworn enemy of our working class in Shanghai, and we will not rest without toppling and discrediting them by criticism."

Furious billows roll at the foot of the Hut'ou Mountains. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai gnash their teeth to show their hate of the anti-Party "gang of four." Ignoring their fatigue after their strenuous autumn plowing during the day, they convene denunciation meetings night after night to criticize the towering crimes of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan in plotting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and to vehemently criticize the criminal acts of the "gang of four" in vainly attempting to fell the red banner of Tachai and undermine learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Party branch secretary Kuo Feng-lien of the Tachai brigade and the veteran hero Chia Chin-ts'ai indignantly said at the denunciation meeting: "The 'gang of four' is the heart-boring insect undermining the revolution and construction and the sworn enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. Our struggle with the 'gang of four' is a life-and-death combat between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The 'gang of four' looked upon Tachai as a thorn in the flesh and resorted to juggling to oppress and denounce us. Should they usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, the red banner of Tachai would be removed, and we poor and lower-middle peasants would have to lead the life of draft animals again. With the 'gang of four' smashed, the red banner of Tachai will be more brilliant."

The Party, the government, the army, the people and the students, the east, the west, the south, the north and the central, the people of all nationalities throughout the country deeply hate without exception the "gang of four" for bringing disaster upon the state and the people. The sun shines brightly over the ancient city of Lhasa on the plateau. Among the ranks

marching in streaming columns, there is an old woman called Yü Chen who puts on a brightly colored nationality costume, raises her arm and takes the lead in shouting loud and clear slogans. She is the fortunate survivor from the "Langtzuhsia" Prison of the old days. The wicked old society gave her only shackles on her neck and feet. It was Chairman Mao who turned her from a slave into the master. Several days ago, when she heard that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had smashed the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, she was so excited that she ignored her fatigue and continuously took part in the demonstrations. She said: Before the tears of us emancipated serfs in mourning of Chairman Mao had dried, the "gang of four" hurriedly leaped forth to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, in a desire to fetter us--a million emancipated serfs--once again. Those who have suffered from the bitter cold of the old society know best the warmth of the new society. The "gang of four" wanted to restore capitalism and change the political climate. We emancipated serfs will never allow them to do so.

When this happy news of extraordinary magnitude came to Northern Shensi, the Yen River flowed even more merrily. In their festive costumes, the people of Yenan beat waistdrums and danced in Yangko steps. The sonas of Northern Shensi strong in local characteristics played cheerful tunes. Loud cheers and angry denunciations reverberated over the mountains and gullies of the loess plateau. Among the parading columns that came in an endless stream, Chang Ch'ing-i, a retired veteran of the Old Red Army, wore a smile on his face, and his steps were more agile than in the past. Looking at the towering Pagoda Mountain and recalling the course of combat he had gone through, he called to mind many things. He joined the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army at the age of 15 to start his long journey. At the perilous moment of Chang Kuo-t'ao's vain attempt to split up the Army and the Party, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who saved the situation and smashed Chang Kuo-t'ao's criminal plot. Linking his memory of the history of this struggle with the anti-Party crimes of the "gang of four," Chang Ch'ing-i deeply realized that for the sake of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, all chieftains of the revisionist line invariably have to undermine the revolutionary tradition and play with counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. He said: We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We must carry forward and glorify the glorious tradition sabotaged by the "gang of four" so that the Red regime which Chairman Mao led the people to capture will last for thousands of generations without changing color.

When the happy news of extraordinary magnitude came to the school, the young fighters of the Red Guards leaped with joy. Holding high the red banner, more than 2,000 young fighters of the Red Guards in the Middle School attached to Tsinghua surged forth with boundless enthusiasm to the place where the great leader Chairman Mao reviewed the army of Red Guards in those years. On their return from the demonstration, they sat in a circle to study once again Chairman Mao's letter to the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua at the start of the great cultural revolution. As they reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is right to rebel against the reactionaries," their eyes were filled with warm tears. Chairman Mao is

the Red Commander and we are Chairman Mao's Red Guards. As the Red Commander has selected his successor, the Red Guards resolutely support Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The young fighters said: The great proletarian cultural revolution was personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao, and the great fruits of the great cultural revolution are attributed to Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. The anti-Party "gang of four" have fully bared their aggressive designs by advertising themselves as the standard bearers." Today, we Red Guards must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "soundly beating the dog in the water," fight the "gang of four" to the end, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution.

When the happy news of extraordinary magnitude came to the literary and art circles, the literary and art fighters were jubilant. Like a torrent breaking out of the sluice gate, the old writers with gray hair and the young writers and artists surged forth to join the demonstration ranks of the masses in the streets. The comrades of the scenario-writing and production units of the film Pioneers said: Chiang Ch'ing and company sealed off the great leader Chairman Mao's directives and vainly attempted to kill the film Pioneers with one blow. However, the wings of the crows could not block off the radiance of the sun, and those who intrigue and conspire will never come to a good end. At the time of celebrating the victory, they were about to set out to shoot a new film. We are convinced that after smashing the anti-Party "gang of four," under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the flowers in the socialist garden of literature and art in China will be even more resplendent and eye-catching.

The enormous encouragement and the implacable hatred have been translated into a powerful force for continuing the revolution. With an unprecedented upsurge in revolutionary enthusiasm and with sky-rocketing revolutionary zeal, the 800 million people inspired by the historic victory "grasp the revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." They are resolved to realize Chairman Mao's great conception of a magnificent design in two steps, boost the national economy as fast as possible, and build China into a socialist power with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology.

Seeing that the brilliant and wise decisions made by Chairman Mao before his death have been swiftly realized under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the workers of the February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works at Ch'anghsintien are especially aroused in mood. During the great cultural revolution, with the help of the 8341 Unit, this plant had been transformed from a unit with longstanding, big and difficult problems into an advanced unit, and had successfully fulfilled state plans for 97 months in succession. Beginning in June last year, according to Chairman Mao's instructions, they changed over to building the Peking model 3,000 h.p. internal combustion engines, and fulfilled their tasks ahead of schedule month after month. After the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, they took actual action to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and doubled the monthly output of internal combustion engines. Recently, they fought fearlessly day and night for even more remarkable achievements. Wang Huan-wen, a veteran worker and communist of the transport workshop, said: To grasp

the revolution and promote production is a great policy formulated for us by Chairman Mao. For a long time, the "gang of four" disseminated all kinds of fallacies to interfere with and sabotage the implementation of this policy. We must energetically grasp the revolution, sharply promote production, strengthen the material foundation for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make still greater contributions toward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On the Fukien Front, the armymen and civilians of Nanjih Island braved the storms to stage demonstrations. Their cheers and martial revolutionary songs rose above the roaring waves. Late at night, the heroic coast defense fighters and militiamen were still unable to restrain their excitement. Under the oil lamps, they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works, enthusiastically discussed things at the sentry posts, and wrote poems and songs to reveal their boundless confidence in and reverence of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They exhorted each other to strengthen preparedness against war and safeguard coastal defense. The fighters and militiamen on duty heightened their vigilance a hundredfold and braved the rains to patrol the territorial waters. The coast defense fighters are determined to fight together with the commanders and fighters of the whole army and are at all times ready to annihilate all enemies who dare to invade us.

The long river of history rolls on and the tide of revolution is surging and rising. Under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people who have for a long time been fed with Mao Tsetung thought are fully confident of the inevitable victory of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Our future is bright and brilliant, and no force can impede the progress of the revolution.

- By the Jen-min Jih-pao worker-peasant-soldier correspondents,
the NCNA reporters and
the Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

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NATIONWIDE ACTIVITIES AFTER DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

The Militant Steps of 800 Million People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1976)

Tears of grief in mourning of Chairman Mao turn into rolling waves of the revolution; the strong determination in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao produces a mighty force capable of removing mountains to fill in the seas.

In the days of profound condolence for the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, from veteran comrades who followed Chairman Mao in fighting north and south in the past few decades to the Little Red Guards who long to grow up quickly as successors to the revolution, from the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and PLA fighters to the revolutionary leading cadres, all strive to take solid action to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and are resolved to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by him.

"Resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's bidding: 'Act according to the principles laid down'!"--This lofty sound rings all over the 9,600,000 square kilometers of land.

"Advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and never turn back despite the storms and waves!"--Rallying more closely round the Party Central Committee, the 800 million Chinese people have taken vigorous strides forward along the fighting course of continuing the revolution.

Chairman Mao has left us forever. However, the brilliant Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our road of advance. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, the first circulars issued by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional Party committees called on the people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts. The first lessons taught in universities, middle and primary schools were the selected works of Chairman Mao. The publishing houses rushed out in different nationality languages tens of millions of copies of Chairman Mao's works in pamphlet form. The Hsinhua Book Store sent thousands of sub-detachments to deliver the precious red books to the workshops, fields and remote mountainous areas. The broad masses of revolutionary people thirstily re-studied the four volumes of Chairman Mao's brilliant works. With ears in their eyes, many people taught their children the need to take over this invaluable treasure of the revolution--Mao Tsetung thought, and pass it on from generation to generation.

At the foot of the Wuchih Mountain, national combat hero Liu Mei-ts'un who had time and again heard Chairman Mao's teachings wiped away his tears and took out the picture he took with Chairman Mao which he had treasured for years. He fixed his gaze on the benign look of the great leader for a long time and felt as though he was again by the side of Chairman Mao. It was in 1949 at the New Political Consultative Conference when Chairman Mao noticed the many medals pinned on Liu Mei-ts'un's breast, and

smilingly encouraged him to study and work in earnest. For more than 20 years, Liu Mei-ts'un whose left eye was blind due to injury firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and persevered in reading and studying with astounding fortitude. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, he swallowed the tears of grief, re-studied Chairman Mao's works, took down the ideas obtained after reading each article, and often studied through the night till dawn. On the night of September 13, as soon as he came home after performing his duty for preparedness against war, he leafed through the brilliant document "Carry the Revolution Through to the End." The warm teachings of the great leader made him further realize: The work of revolution is still not finished, and there still lie ahead a very formidable task and a new Long March. What should be relied on to carry the revolution through to the end? Mao Tsetung thought of course! Only by grasping well this political telescope and microscope can we discern revisionism and defeat the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Deep in the night, the longer Liu Mei-ts'un studied the more he felt that his heart was fired with enthusiasm. The light in the dormitory was burning all the time.

People like Liu Mei-ts'un who apply themselves to the study of Chairman Mao's works defy counting. Lights that burn all through the night shimmer in the coalfields, at the sentry posts on snow-capped mountains, in the fishing villages on the islands, in the oases of the Gobi Desert....

The lights show me the way to fight. In the past few days, people on the one hand thought with profound affection of Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements and redoubled their efforts in studying Chairman Mao's works. On the other hand, they indignantly denounced Teng Hsiao-p'ing's towering crimes in opposing the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung thought, and criticized the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry." The struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts surged like the angry waves of the sea.

Stepping into the campus of Tsinghua University, the first thing we saw was the big-character poster "Ten-Point Criticism of Capitalist-Roaders Who Are Still on the Capitalist Road." Coming to the T'angshan "422" Cement Plant, our eyes were caught by the many summons to arms for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing at the mass criticism and repudiation corner. In Hsiao-ch'ingchuang, old poor peasant Wei Wen-chung stood on the platform and gesticulated with his calloused hands as he related the history of struggle of Hsiaoch'inchuang which the "twelfth grade typhoon" could not blow down to express the unshakable determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking the road charted by Chairman Mao, and loudly recited the poem, "The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Believe in No Evils" written by him in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts.

In Hsüchiawu brigade of P'ingku county which was correctly oriented in line during the great cultural revolution, the backbone theorists among the poor and lower-middle peasants wiped away their tears and rushed out "The Three Poisonous Weeds Have the Same Poisonous Root," "Allround 'Reorganization' Means Allround Restoration" and four other articles through the night, thus giving impetus to the practice of revolutionary mass criticism by the broad masses. They arrested Teng Hsiao-p'ing's

"blow" which was aimed only at the proletariat, and deeply criticized "On General Program" concocted at his bidding. This big poisonous weed made no mention of the fact that the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the socialist revolution, but energetically called for summoning to office those "who are strong in Party spirit, good in style of work and capable of uniting with others." The poor and lower-middle peasants analyzed this saying: What Teng Hsiao-p'ing called "strong in Party spirit" meant the frenzied character of the bourgeoisie in "not afraid of being toppled" and daring to launch counter-attacks against the proletariat. What he called "good in style of work" meant the opportunist features of feigning compliance, double-dealing and good at disguising oneself in the storm and reversing verdicts afterward. What he called "capable of uniting with others" meant forming mountain-strongholds, practice sectarianism, and steeling one's heart to work in collusion with the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party in launching vengeful counter-attacks. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants indignantly said: If revisionists like Teng Hsiao-p'ing came to power, they invariably would exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and sink us laboring people once again into the abyss of suffering. However, with radiant Mao Tsetung thought in our hearts, their schemes can never succeed. The poor and lower-middle peasants howled in unison with clenched fists: In the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie is bound to strike its sinister blow. We must obey Chairman Mao's words and launch counter-attack against the bourgeoisie on a large scale from generation to generation.

Chairman Mao taught us in his lifetime: "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" Without struggle, the proletariat cannot defeat the bourgeoisie; without struggle, there would be regression; without struggle, there would be restoration.

In the days of profound condolence for the great leader Chairman Mao, Wu Nien-hsiang, a veteran worker of the Peking People's Printing Press and a backbone element of the contingent of theorists, looked back over the fighting course he had gone through. On one occasion, when Wu Nien-hsiang was giving a lecture on "Critique of the Gotha Program," someone handed him a note asking him to step down. Wu Nien-hsiang could not suppress his anger. He dealt on the spot a head-on blow to this kind of provocation which sought to dislodge the working class and won the warm applause of the audience. Now, as Wu Nien-hsiang recalled this past event, his heart is churning with emotions: In order to forever occupy the realm of the superstructure, the working class must incessantly take the initiative in launching the offensive against the bourgeoisie, otherwise, it would be driven off the stage. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's numerous absurd arguments and the "Regulations for Industry" concocted at his bidding, which clamored for the "complete abolition" of all worker-theorist contingents and spare-time literary and art propaganda teams, etc., were precisely aimed at "killing with one blow" all the socialist new things.

Under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, and in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, socialist new things have sprung up like bamboo shoot after the spring rain. These newborn things, which glitter with the radiance

of communist ideology pound against the mire of traditional concepts, resolutely challenge the very life of the capitalist-roaders within the Party--bourgeois rights, have revealed their great vitality. Today, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are resolved to continuously develop the newborn things and let the hill flowers bloom with greater brilliance.

By the side of Yenshui River, on the Awa Mountain, in the Dzungari Basin and on the Hulunbuir Grassland,.... millions of educated youth sent to the mountains and countryside hold Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" in their hands and take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants with the steel-like determination that will not be shaken even by thunderbolt. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company clamored for "selecting and sending good middle school students directly to college," and whipped up the evil wind of "uprooting," Chou Jung-kuang and Wang Yüan-ch'eng, both rusticated educated youth of Shensi Province, took the lead in checking this revisionist tide, firmly took the road of dedicating themselves to farming, and were resolved to identify themselves as the equal of the peasants all their life. Their revolutionary action of insisting on staying in the countryside won the warm support of the great leader Chairman Mao. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, Young Chou and Young Wang studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teachings that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," and were resolved to turn grief into an enormous strength and fight a protracted war against the revisionist line. They proudly said: "Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of 'studying in order to become an official' cannot lure us away; Lin Piao's theory of 'reform through forced labor in disguise' cannot discredit us; and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's evil wind of uprooting also has no way of blowing us down. We will forever obey Chairman Mao's words and be promoters of progress in narrowing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights."

The spring seedlings break through the earth to greet the morning sun. Barefoot doctors who are scattered all over China's vast countryside have come forward in the course of the struggle against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and grown to maturity under the loving care and fosterage of Chairman Mao. In September 1968, Chairman Mao personally commented on and distributed the report on an investigation of the barefoot doctors in Chiangchen commune of Ch'uansha county in Shanghai municipality, and fervently watered this spring seedling which had just broken through the earth.

When Wang Kuei-chen, a barefoot doctor and leading member of the public health department of Chiangchen commune, paid her last respects to the esteemed and beloved leader, she recalled Chairman Mao's solicitous concern for the barefoot doctors and the happy memories of her several meetings with the great leader and teacher, and was resolved to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," and make a greater success of the work of cooperative medical service, barefoot doctors and the revolution in public health. Wang Kuei-chen returned to Chiangchen commune from Peking late at night

on September 20, and early next morning, she was back at the brigade health room. The comrades-in-arms linked their hands and hearts together, and expressed that they would turn grief into strength and fight for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health all their life. In the past few days, Wang Kuei-chen and the barefoot doctors of the brigade carried their medical kits on their back to the fields, worked barefooted in the fields shoulder to shoulder with the commune members in daytime, and made use of the rest hours in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening to give mobile medical service and deliver medicine to people's doorsteps. She said: "The road of barefoot doctors warmly affirmed by Chairman Mao is the golden thoroughfare for restricting bourgeois rights and combating and preventing revisionism. Barefoot doctors are highly esteemed because of their 'barefeet,' and this natural color cannot be changed! Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicized the theory of 'wearing shoes' in an attempt to lead us astray to the evil road of revisionism. We must run counter to him and keep on going barefoot all our life."

The vast expanse of our motherland is dotted with all kinds of "May 7" cadre schools. In this new type of cadre schools, people eat, live and labor together, criticize revisionism together, use their sweat to wash away the viewpoint of private ownership in their minds, make no distinction between ranks and seniority, and are full of vigor and vitality. In October 1968, shortly after the birth of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School in Heilungkiang Province, Chairman Mao gave it resolute support with boundless enthusiasm, pointing out that "going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." After the passing away of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters are resolved to march with bigger strides and fearlessly forge ahead along the brilliant "May 7" road. In the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, which is located in the old revolutionary base area of Kiangsi, many present and past students had worked by the side of Chairman Mao. On the very night of the passing away of Chairman Mao, with immense grief they gathered together and carefully made wreaths with farm crops--heavy ears of rice, plump peanuts, yellow orange, mandarin oranges and golden sunflowers--irrigated with their sweat of toil. On and on they made these wreaths, putting in their boundless love for the great leader and their determination in taking the "May 7" road all their life.... In the early morning on the 18th, the "May 7" fighters of various company units held ceremonies to plant evergreen trees on the drill ground and slopes in front of and behind their own barracks. With the determination of fighting a long battle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the lofty ideal of sweeping away the soil of the oil world before the green cypress and pine trees, the "May 7" fighters banked up spade after spade of fertile soil around the basal part of these ever-green trees which never withered and symbolized the socialist new things. Their hearts were as hot as fire and their vow was as strong as iron: We will run the "May 7" cadre schools personally started by Chairman Mao from generation to generation, and keep them luxuriant and evergreen throughout the four seasons just like these cypress and pine trees.

Today, the two red banners--Tach'ing and Tachai--personally put up by the great leader Chairman Mao in his lifetime are more strongly urging us people to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the past few days, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers poured their boundless affection in their yearning for Chairman Mao into the solid action of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. Heart-stirring reports of success are coming from various fronts:

After the middle part of September, the steel output planned for the whole country was exceeded every day;

The petroleum output of the whole country registered a sustained rise;

The coal output of the whole country increased by a big margin;

With the siren sounding a long blast, China's first 50,000-ton oil tanker built by the workers of Talien at the fastest speed victoriously completed her trial voyage;

With the whole world shaken, our country successfully conducted a new nuclear test;

News of bumper harvests continuously poured in from the countryside in all places....

In the steel capital of Anshan, there is condensed in the dazzling sparks of molten steel the boundless affection of the steel workers in yearning for Chairman Mao, and in the furnace fire which keeps burning day and night, there sparkle the red hearts of the steel workers for continuing the revolution! The workers said: "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally summed up by Chairman Mao in his lifetime has shed light on our bright future in building a powerful socialist country. We must persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and putting proletarian politics in command, and repay Chairman Mao's kindness with outstanding achievements in smelting more and better steel. In the past ten days and more, many factories and mines revised their plans for increased production. The company obtained very good results in the output of its nine important products, and among them steel, iron, rolled steel and five other products all showed different ranges of increase in daily output compared with the first ten days of September. Bringing with them the militant pride of the working class of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, train after train loaded with rolled steel of superior quality headed for all parts of the motherland.

In the Shanghai Watch and Clock Parts Plant, the moment the broad masses of staff members and workers heard the solemn strains of "The East Is Red" and the heroically tragic singing of "The Internationale," they associated their thought with the brilliant fighting course in which Chairman Mao led the Chinese proletariat and the masses of working people to break away from ideological cage, smash the chains and forge ahead in victory. This further

aroused their enthusiasm for continuing the revolution. The various workshops and departments of the plant fought in unity, persevered in studying and criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing every day and fought for high output every day. Since September 10, the average daily output of watch jewels was more than 15 percent greater than that in early September, and the output of shock-resistant devices was more than 28 percent greater.

In the past ten days and more, Peking's Much'engchien Coal Mine which had overfulfilled its coal production plan for 106 months in succession again scored a new achievement by overfulfilling the daily output norm by 18 percent. An K'e-k'uan, a Red Guard during the great cultural revolution and a young miner, had been working in the pit for more than 20 hours. The comrades came in turn to persuade him to return to the surface for rest. With tears in his eyes, An K'e-k'uan pleaded: "Every time I think of Chairman Mao's reception of the Red Guards on the T'ienanmen Tower, I feel that I have inexhaustible energy. Please let me work for one more shift."

The props in the galleries called for new replacements. Without making any grumble, the 57-year-old miner Liu Chü-teh lifted a sleeper to his shoulder and climbed up the slope with a gradient of nearly 50 degrees. Other comrades dashed forward and tried to take the sleeper from his shoulder, but Liu Chü-teh waved his hand and said categorically: "Would the Chinese people who defy death be afraid of this bit of difficulty?" This kind of enormous strength displayed by the broad masses of staff members and workers of Much'engchien came from the miners' boundless yearning for Chairman Mao, their high degree of consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their high sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism.

In the vast countryside of our country, hundreds of millions of peasants have vowed to forever advance along the golden road charted by Chairman Mao. On the night of September 9, Wang Kuo-fan, secretary to the Party committee of Tsunhua county, held a meeting of the standing committee of the Party committee and adopted the resolution on "Carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and forever carrying forward the spirit of the 'paupers'." Twenty-one years ago, Chairman Mao warmly praised the spirit of the "paupers" displayed by the 23 poor-peasant families in relying on their own efforts, braving hard and bitter struggles and unswervingly taking the socialist road, and honored them as the image of our entire nation." Today, they re-studied Chairman Mao's teachings and again received a tremendous urge and inspiration.

It was Chairman Mao who used the great idea of self-reliance to arm the hundreds of millions of peasants. From the large-scale production movement in Yenan to the red banner of Tachai today, the great thought of self-reliance has gone deep into people's hearts. The spirit of self-reliance is the spirit of the "paupers," the spirit of the working people taking their destiny into their own hands under the guidance of the Marxist line. So long as we take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and carry forward this spirit, we surely can build a powerful socialist country and make still greater contributions toward mankind. With this determination and zeal, and bringing with them the resolution, the standing committee members of the Tsunhua county Party committee separately went deep into the

rural communes and brigades, joined the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's instructions and deeply criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and whipped up a surging tide in grasping the revolution and promoting production. The people of the whole county exerted their efforts in fighting a major battle in autumn harvesting, autumn plowing and autumn sowing. At daytime, the old and the young all took part in work, and at night, they continued to work hard by the side of the blazing fire.

"Already our defense is iron-clad; now our wills unite like a fortress." The heroic commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the hundreds of millions of militiamen have turned their grief into strength and are guarding the long borders and coastal defense line with vigilance heightened a hundredfold. They say: Chairman Mao led us in building our socialist country, and we must properly stand sentinel for the revolution. The commanders and fighters of the "Sea-borne Vanguard Boat" of a certain unit of the Navy carried out patrolling duties as ordered on September 16. Like an arrow flying off the bowstring, the war vessel headed for the rolling sea. Row after row of huge waves rushed upon them, but the fighters on board still stood erect, with their clear and bright eyes looking straight ahead. Like the tens of millions of fighters guarding the sacred territory of our motherland, they are ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade us and liberate the sacred treasure island of our motherland--Taiwan!

Profound yearnings and solemn vows have turned and will continue to be turned into firm and resolute steps of the victorious march of the 800 million people. The invincible Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever; Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will go deeper into people's hearts; the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao has no lack of successors.

"Our goal must be attained."

"Our goal can certain be attained."

(By Jen-min Jih-pao worker-peasant-soldier correspondents, NCNA reporters and Jen-min Jih-pao reporters)

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RED GUARDS

Forever Be Chairman Mao's Red Guards

by

Chi Jung-i (季荣一), Lin Yü-mei (林玉梅),
Sung Tsung-ying (宋宗英) and Yen Shih-ch'ao (阎士超)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1976)

"Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! We are forever Red Guards by your side. You are forever the red sun in our hearts!" We Red Guards at the initial stage of the great cultural revolution mourn you--our great leader and great teacher--with the greatest admiration and respect and the deepest grief! We still remember the scene in which you, clad in green army uniform, wearing an armband of the Red Guards and standing on the T'ienanmen Tower, affectionately waved to us and encouraged us to fight against the capitalist-roaders. Today, you have left us forever. How can we not be overtaken with overwhelming grief! Chairman Mao, we always feel that you have not left us and are still directing us in battle. You told us, "Act according to the principles laid down." The Red Guards are most obedient to Chairman Mao's words. We are determined to carry on your will, turn our grief into tremendous revolutionary strength and continue to fight for the communist cause to which you devoted all your energies in your whole life.

We will never forget that ten years ago, it was you who personally ignited the raging fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution, wrote a letter to the Red Guards, issuing the great call, "Rebellion against reactionaries is justified," and mobilized and supported us in rebelling against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. At a time when we were subjected to the persecution of the reactionary line of the bourgeoisie, it was you who wrote the big-character poster "Bombard the Headquarters," indignantly criticizing the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and company and backing us up. It was you who on eight occasions personally received a large army of Red Guards and the revolutionary masses in their millions and encouraged hundred of millions of people to rise bravely and wage an unprecedentedly heated struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. In those heart-stirring days, how many times did we sing resonantly "The East Is Red" and how many times did we chant loudly, "When we raise our heads and see the Big Dipper, we think of Mao Tse-tung. In the dark of night, thinking of you throws light in our hearts. When we are at the crossroads, thinking of you enables us to find the direction." We greeted new battles and wrested one victory after another in the great cultural revolution.

Last year, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing put forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. It was again you Chairman Mao who led us in tiding over the storm and repulsing the new attack launched by the bourgeoisie within the Party.

In this acute and complicated struggle, we studied your theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We felt like being bathed in sunshine and nurtured by rain and dew. We were guided in our advance and were filled with strength in our struggle.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, you are forever the red sun in our hearts. How many things we have to say to you from the bottom of our hearts.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, deputy instructor Chi Jung-i of the militia of the Peking Inlaid Work Factory has this report to make to you: As a Red Guard fighter who once fought under your command against the capitalist-roaders, I shall never forget your teachings on class struggle and never forget to fight against the class enemies who make troubles. In April this year, a handful of counter-revolutionaries with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their commander perpetrated a counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. As a worker-militiaman of the Capital, I was burning with rage and joined the broad masses in launching a counter-attack against those extremely reactionary and most wicked and vicious rioters. Though I was wounded in struggle,yet I felt that it was the greatest joy to be able to fight in defense of you, the Party Central Committee and your revolutionary line!

During my convalescence in hospital, I suddenly heard that you had left us forever. I could no longer lie quietly. I am your fighter. I must stand sentry for you! So, I came from the hospital to the mourning hall of the Great Hall of the People and stand guard by the side of your body. Chairman Mao! I am forever your Red Guard fighter and will forever safeguard your brilliant thinking. So long as the "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," your Red Guards will fight against them.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, Lin Yü-mei, a former Red Guard fighter and now a new peasant wants to report to you: Thanks to your teaching and the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have grown up from an ordinary Red Guard fighter into an honorable Communist Party member. In 1972, the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended me for admission to college. The eve of my graduation fell precisely in those three months of July, August and September of last year when Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. It was your teachings that inspired me to resist the sinister wind characterized by absurd arguments and unswervingly follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants. I made up my mind to settle down in Tayüanshang brigade, Toli commune, Fangshan county. I received no wages but workpoints and took root in the countryside as a peasant. Chairman Mao, please rest assured that I will follow the bright road charted by you for us revolutionary youths and will determinedly integrate myself with the workers and peasants forever.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, Sung Tsung-ying of the Peking People's Machine Works has paid last respects to you and has this report to make to you: As a Red Guard fighter, I was reviewed by you on three occasions. I once shed tears of happiness and solemnly made an oath to

you: Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! The Red Guards are forever loyal to you. Even though the sea may dry up and the rocks may rot away but our loyalty to you will never change! From then on, I joined the ranks of the working class. Nurtured by your brilliant thought and fostered and helped by the Party organization and the master workmen, I have grown up to become a glorious Chinese Communist Party member and taken the posts of a workshop Party branch secretary as well as a member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory. You taught us: "We communists seek not official posts, but revolution." In the past years, I all along followed your teachings and strived not to change my ideological style of hard work and plain living although my position had changed, not to change my status as an ordinary laborer although my duties had changed, and not to divorce myself physically from labor and mentally from the masses. I did not part with my working clothes and I kept the calluses on my hands. I performed more than 150 days of physical labor every year. I will forever obey your words, labor, eat and live together with the broad masses of workers and lead the masses in resolutely waging struggle against the blood-suckers of the bureaucratic class and will not give up fighting as long as I live.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Platoon leader Yen Shih-ch'ao of the 6th Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison reports to you from the combat posts which he doggedly sticks to: Oh, Chairman Mao! The year the storm of the great cultural revolution rose, I went twice from Shantung to Peking and had the good fortune of seeing you. In 1973, I joined the Chinese PLA personally built by you. What excited me was that I again came to your side as a glorious garrison fighter and was admitted into the fighting ranks of the Party organization. Practice has made me deeply realize that it is my mother who gave me my life, it is the Party that has brought me up and it is your brilliant thought that has nursed me to maturity. Every step I have taken forward is inseparable from the guidance of your kind teachings and from the pilotage of your revolutionary line. In compliance with your teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," I have seriously studied some works by Marx and Lenin and by you and used them as a sharp weapon in criticizing revisionism, criticizing the bourgeoisie inside the Party and criticizing the doctrines of Confucious and Mencius. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I was determined to overcome difficulties and joined other comrades in compiling two books containing several hundred thousand characters which commented on Legalism and criticized Confucianism, thus winning glory for the workers, peasants and soldiers and enabling them to occupy the superstructure. Great teacher Chairman Mao, in the future I will study more assiduously the works by Marx and Lenin and by you, further grasp the weapon for criticizing revisionism and carry the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end. I will also tightly cling to the rifle, defend the Party Central Committee, the Capital of Peking and the great motherland, resolutely suppress the class enemies who practice sabotage and make trouble, and am prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies that dare to intrude. I will always do a good job in standing guard and sentry for defending your revolutionary line!

Oh, Chairman Mao, you warmly compared us to the sun at 8 or 9 in the morning and pointed out, "Our hope is placed on you." Please rest assured that we will not be unworthy of your eager expectations in us. We will closely rally round the Party Central Committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, safeguard the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and forever be the Red Guards safeguarding your revolutionary line. We vow to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by you through to the end!

* * *

RALLIES CELEBRATING HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Mass Rallies in Tientsin, Inner Mongolia and 11 Provinces Warmly Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment and Great Victory Over Anti-Party "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

mass rallies attended by people numbering from two hundred thousand to two million have been held in tientsin, huhehot and 11 provincial capitals in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and in warm celebration of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the armymen and people attending these rallies unanimously declared that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they would carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

a jubilant atmosphere has prevailed in these cities over the past few days, with festive lanterns and buntings decorating the main thoroughfares.

huge portraits of chairman mao hung on the rostrums of the mass rallies held there. there were streamers reading: "warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission excl." "warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." and "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl."

leading members of party, government and army organizations in these places attended and addressed the rallies. representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers also spoke at the rallies. they all voiced full confidence in and resolute support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment which was made in accordance with the wise decision of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and a unanimously adopted resolution of the party central committee.

they said that, in carrying out chairman mao's behest, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng had adopted wise and resolute measures and smashed the anti-party "gang of four" at one blow, much to the satisfaction of the people.

in tientsin, a major industrial city in north china, one million armymen and people held a grand rally in the rain. carrying huge portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, beating drums and gongs, setting off firecrackers and singing and dancing, workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of army, naval and air force units, militiamen, cadres, teachers, students and people from other walks of life marched jubilantly to the square in the city centre and to 11 other meeting places in suburban counties and districts. speaking at the rally, hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and first commissar of the tientsin garrison, stressed that the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng "provides a reliable guarantee for our party, our army and the people of all nationalities throughout our country in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao. it is a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie inside the party and to all class enemies at home and abroad."

he said that, by smashing the "gang of four", the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng "has eliminated a hidden danger and performed a great meritorious service for the party and people. it has written a glorious page in the annals of our party, which was founded by chairman mao."

in shenyang, capital of the northeast china province of liaoning, two and a half million armymen and civilians held a rally and demonstration on october 23. li teh-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the shenyang units of the people's liberation army, and tseng shao-shan, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, attended the rally. tseng shao-shan, who addressed the rally said: "the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a life-and-death struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, by socialism against capitalism and by marxism against revisionism." he hailed the smashing of the anti-party clique as an event much to the satisfaction of the people. "the party central committee headed

by chairman hua kuo-feng has resolutely and courageously defended mao tsetung thought and faithfully carried out chairman mao's instructions. it is of one heart with the people of the whole country," he pointed out.

in changchun, capital of kirin province, half a million armymen and civilians attended a celebration rally despite heavy snow. they marched to the meeting place from all directions, carrying the portraits of the great leader chairman mao, the portraits of chairman hua kuo-feng and red flags. eight hundred thousand armymen and civilians held a celebration rally in harbin, capital of china's northernmost province of heilungkiang. among those who spoke at the mass rallies in the two provinces were wang huai-hsiang, first secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and liu kuang-tao, second secretary of the c.p.c. heilungkiang provincial committee, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the provincial military command. on behalf of all the armymen and civilians of the two provinces, they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the party central committee in all actions, thoroughly settle acounts with the anti-party "gang of four" for its counter-revolutionary crimes, and carry this great struggle to the end. liu kuang-tao said: "the people of heilungkiang, a province in the forefront against revisionism, are determined to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their preparedness against war, and be ready at all times to smash any enemy who dares to intrude."

celebration rallies with 200,000 to 500,000 participants were held respectively in shihchiachuang, capital of hopei province, taiyuan, capital of shansi province, and huhehot, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region. liu tzu-hou, first secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wang chien, first secretary of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and yu tai-chung, first secretary of the c.p.c. inner mongolian regional committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. inner mongolian regional command, spoke at the rallies respectively. they voiced firm support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission. comrade yu tai-chung said: "this was a wise decision made by our great leader chairman mao, who wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting, 'with you in charge, i'm at ease', which shows his boundless trust in comrade hua kuo-feng."

at a celebration rally of 50,000 people in hsiyang county, in which the well-known tachai production brigade is located, a leading member of the county party committee and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers said: the "gang of four" are vermins sucking the blood of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. they are a gang of careerists and conspirators of the khrushchov type.

mass rallies with 300,000 to 600,000 participants were held respectively in tsinan, nanking, hofei, hangchow, foochow and nanchang, capitals of shantung, kiangsu, anhwei, chekiang, fukien and kiangsi provinces. in the last few days, these cities resounded with the explosion of firecrackers, beating of drums and cymbals and shouting of slogans. there were red flags and streamers flying everywhere. all this presented a festive atmosphere.

speaking at these rallies were pai ju-ping, first secretary of the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; hsu chia-tun, secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee; sung pei-chang, first secretary of the c.p.c. anhwei provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; tieh ying, secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chiang li-yin, secretary of the c.p.c. fukien provincial committee; chiang wei-ching, first secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

they said that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng carried out chairman mao's behest and wisely and resolutely shattered the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. this fully showed the outstanding ability of the party central committee and its boldness of vision characteristic of the proletariat. it had won warm support and deep love from the whole party and the people throughout the country.

comrade pai ju-ping said: "the crushing of the plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power removed a hidden danger in our party, saved the revolution and the party and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country."

comrade sung pei-chang said: "we will always fight heroically in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and of our socialist motherland."

also addressing the local mass rallies were tseng szu-yu, commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units; liao han-sheng, political commissar of the nanking units; and li chih-min, political commissar of the foochow units. on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces in these units, they pledged support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission, and angrily denounced the vile crimes of the "gang of four" in conspiring to usurp party and state power.

comrade li chih-min said: "we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its command in all our actions, firmly implement chairman mao's concepts and line on army building, strengthen army and militia building, improve army-civilian joint defence, take effective steps to enhance preparedness against war, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, which is a sacred territory of our country."

many rallies sent messages of salute to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee.

the local leaders who presided over the rallies in various localities were wang yi, wu yu-teh, chang li-ming, li chien-pai, chang chien-yao, han ying, wu tao, su yi-jan, chu chiang, hao yi-chen, chang tzu-shih, yuan kai and huang chih-chen.

Patriotic Personages in Peking Hold Meeting in Warm Celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and of Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of Anti-Party "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

patriotic
personages from various walks of life in peking held a meeting this afternoon in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and in warm celebration of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the meeting was held in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. a huge portrait of our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung hung over the rostrum. streamers strung up in the meeting hall carried the inscriptions: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl."

among those present at the meeting were ngapo ngawang-jigme, hsu teh-heng and hu chueh-wen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; and liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee.

in the past few days, the patriotic personages had joined other people of the capital at the celebration mass rally and in the massive demonstrations with feelings of triumph. today, they enthusiastically got together to pay high respects to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee headed by him, and express their wholehearted support to them, and, at the same time, to condemn the towering crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" in scheming to usurp party and state power.

comrade li chin-teh presided over today's meeting, which opened amid the strains of "the east is red".

addressing the meeting, liu yu-fa said: "the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of it military commission and our party's shattering of the anti-party 'gang of four' are excellent events in the satisfactory fulfilment of chairman mao's wise decisions. they fully reflect the common aspirations of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. we firmly support and warmly hail these developments.

"comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by our great leader and teacher chairman mao himself as his successor," he said, adding: "the c.p.c. central committee resolution on appointing comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission is most timely, wise and correct. an important decision politically, ideologically and organizationally, it fully reflects and represents the ardent desire and fundamental interest of the people throughout the country and the revolutionary people the world over. it is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china. it proves to the hilt that our party's cause has worthy successors and is thriving and that our party has a great future. under the brilliant leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, our great socialist motherland will march from victory to still greater victory.

"the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng took resolute measures against the schemes of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power and shattered in time its plot for a counter-revolutionary restoration that might bring serious disaster to the chinese people, thus saving our party and the revolution at the crucial moment when the socialist revolution is developing in depth. it has thus rid the party of a hidden danger, rid the country of pests and redressed the grievances of the people. much to the satisfaction of the people, it has won their full approval and inspired them tremendously.

"in the excellent situation in which the entire nation is advancing victoriously, we must rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its orders in all our actions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strictly follow the three basic principles advanced by chairman

mao 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire'. we must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, expose the towering crimes of the anti-party 'gang of four', criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and eradicate their pernicious influence. we must continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we must consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to remould our world outlook in the course of concrete struggle and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end. we must actively contribute our efforts to the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland."

vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee ngapo ngawang-jigme, hsu teh-heng and hu chueh-wen and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee shen yen-ping also spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, ngapo ngawang-jigme said with elation: "the party central committee resolution on appointing comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission in accordance with the arrangement made by the great leader and teacher chairman mao reflects the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. i give it my warmest cheers and my strongest support. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, loyally carrying out the behest of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, has taken extremely wise and resolute measures with the revolutionary mettle and boldness of vision of the proletariat, and smashed at one blow the counter-revolutionary scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, thus eliminating a bane for our party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country. this move, much to the satisfaction of the people, has won their full approval."

he pointed out with indignation that wang, chang, chiang and yao are the deadly enemies of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. "if their scheme should succeed, our party would turn revisionist, our state would change its political colour and the people of all nationalities in the country would be plunged into serious disaster. take tibet for example. under the brilliant leadership of the great leader

chairman mao and illuminated by the party's policy for nationalities, the million emancipated serfs have now become masters of the country while tibet has leaped from feudal serfdom under the tyranny of the monasteries and nobility into socialist society. if the scheme of the 'gang of four' should succeed, the million emancipated serfs would be thrown back into the abyss of suffering and the excellent situation in the socialist new tibet would be cast to the winds," ngapo ngawang-jigme stated.

hsu teh-heng said: "chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the revolutionary people. we fully trust and resolutely support him. our party and state have a great future, our perspective is infinitely bright and our country will surely win still more brilliant victories in all fields of endeavour."

indignantly condemning the counter-revolutionary crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power, he said: "the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique plotted and conspired feverishly to usurp supreme party and state leadership. they shamelessly decked themselves out as 'representatives of the correct line'. in fact, they are renegades to the working class and new bourgeois elements who suck the blood of workers. they are pseudo-revolutionaries and capitulationists who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, 'maggots' who climbed to high positions by palming themselves off as 'left-wingers', and careerists who did not study and knew nothing and were blinded by the lust for gain. we must concentrate on exposing them in a deep-going way and repudiating them vehemently, and fight to the end against the anti-party 'gang of four' excl."

in his speech, hu chueh-wen said: "chairman mao dedicated all his life to the chinese and the world revolution, and before his death selected a trustworthy successor for our country's proletarian revolutionary cause. the cause of chairman mao has a worthy successor and our party and state once again have a leader of their own in chairman hua kuo-feng. we will never forget chairman mao's kindness."

hu chueh-wen said: "the wang-chang-chiang-yao 'gang of four' committed towering crimes and they are sworn enemies of the people throughout the country."

he said: "long educated by the party, we are aware of the great truth that 'only socialism can save china'. the wang-chang-chiang-yao 'gang of four' was only daydreaming when they attempted to turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism."

he indicated that, in this excellent situation, he would study chairman mao's works all the more conscientiously, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, remould himself earnestly, follow the party and try his best to make useful contributions to the people.

. shen yen-ping said in his speech: "with great emotion i warmly support the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission. i firmly support the wise and resolute measures taken by the central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to smash the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power. for it fully reflects the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and this has been proved by the rallies and demonstrations staged by the masses all over the country in the past few days. the mammoth demonstrations held by millions upon millions of people throughout the country in such a jubilant mood will go down in history and inspire us to advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a bunch of maggots hidden inside the party. crushing this anti-party clique means saving the chinese revolution and ensuring that china will continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. together with the people throughout the country, we will, rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of 'relentlessly beating the dog in the water' as advocated by lu hsun, and eliminate the poisonous influence of the 'gang of four'."

also addressing the meeting were members of the n.p.c. standing committee chen tzu-sheng, hu yu-chih, hu tzu-ang, chi fang, and tung chi-wu; standing committee member of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee chao pu-chu; and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. peking municipal committee hsia hsiang.

the meeting, which was alive with moving expressions of warm and joyous celebration of victory, closed amid the strains of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

the meeting was attended by 230 people including n.p.c. standing committee members, standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, n.p.c. deputies, c.p.p.c.c. national committee members and patriotic personages of various circles in peking.

Peking Papers Continue Hailing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and of Its Military Commission and Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of Anti-Party "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital today devote the left half of the front page and more than four other pages to reports on the rallies in celebration of the great victories held by armymen and people in various places under a boxed streamer reading: "our party has emerged triumphant, the proletariat has emerged triumphant, and the people have emerged triumphant excl." featured are reports from shanghai, tientsin, liaoning province and the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, kirin, heilungkiang, hopei and shansi provinces, the inner mongolian autonomous region, shantung province and the p.l.a. tsinan units, kiangsu province and the p.l.a. nanking units, anhwei and chekiang provinces, fukien province and the p.l.a. foochow units and kiangsi province. these reports are carried in the "people's daily" under the general heading: "warmly hail comrade hua kuo-feng as the leader of our party and indignantly denounce the towering crimes of the anti-party 'gang of four'".

pictures of the celebration rallies are printed alongside the reports in all papers.

under the headline "warmest congratulations to comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission", all papers carry on the right half of the front page messages of greeting from comrade kim il sung, comrade nicolae ceausescu, leaders of democratic kampuchea and party and government leaders of viet nam.

the "people's daily" prints in the upper right-hand corner of the front page this quotation from chairman mao: "our party already has a history of 50 years and has gone through ten major struggles on the question of party line. there were people in these ten struggles who wanted to split our party, but none were able to do so. this is a question worth studying: such a big country, such a large population, yet no split. the only explanation is that the people, the party and the entire party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. in view of its history, this party of ours has a great future."

the "people's daily" also carries a reportage on the million-strong celebration rally held in peking on october 24 under the title: "let's cheer to our hearts' content; our party once again has a leader of its own".

Fourteen Provinces and Autonomous Regions Hold Mass Rallies in Celebration of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Its Military Commission and of Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of Anti-Party Clique of "Gang of Four" to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

broad masses of armymen and people of fourteen provinces and autonomous regions in central south, northwest and southwest china, in recent days, have held grand mass rallies and mammoth demonstrations in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and in warm celebration of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

from the banks of the yellow river to the coast of the south china sea, from the tienshan mountains to the tibet plateau, everywhere a festive atmosphere prevailed. armymen and civilians in their holiday best converged joyously on the rally sites from all directions, carrying portraits of our great leader and teacher chairman mao and portraits of chairman hua kuo-feng, waving red flags and colourful bunting, beating drums and cymbals, and singing and dancing. red flags fluttered over tall buildings in all cities and towns; huge streamers hailing the great victories, were particularly eye-catching.

in the past few days, grand celebration rallies were held by people from sixty thousand to well over one million in the capitals of kwangtung, honan, hupeh, hunan, shensi, kansu, chinghai, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow provinces, and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, ningsia hui autonomous region, sinkiang uighur autonomous region and tibet autonomous region. attending the rallies were leading members of the party, government and army, including hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, chang chun-ching,

liu chien-hsun, chang shu-chih, wang ke-wen, chao hsin-chu, wang ping, chi shou-liang, chang ping-hua, liu chung-kuei, an ping-sheng, wang lin, li jui-shan, sung ping, hsien heng-han, han hsien-chu, chang kuei-chin, kang chien-min, yang yung, saifudin, sung chang-keng, chang chiang-lin, liu hsing-yuan, chao tzu-yang, liu ming-hui, chiao chi-yun, wang pi-cheng, chin feng, li pao-hua, lo ming and jen jung.

in their speeches, leading members of the party, government and army in various places and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and other walks of life, unanimously pledged that they would firmly support comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission, and firmly support the party central committee's resolute and decisive measure to shatter the criminal plots of the anti-party clique of "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. they said: comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission has fully represented the fundamental interests and common wishes of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. it is a deadly blow to the class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the party and a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

they were unanimous in the determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. they expressed the conviction that they were certainly able to continue to advance the socialist revolution along chairman mao's line and policies under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

in the south china city of kwangchow, one million armymen and people held a mammoth celebration rally and demonstration in the rain. a huge portrait of chairman mao hung over the rostrum at the main venue of the rally, and numerous red balloons trailing huge streamers were flying in the air. the rally was presided over by hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the people's liberation army kwangchow units, and addressed by wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

comrade wei kuo-ching indignantly denounced the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four".

wang, chang, chiang and yao, he said, "resorted to all sorts of schemes and intrigues and wantonly carried out sectarian activities to split the party and usurp party and state power. they frantically opposed the great leader chairman mao and premier chou en-lai, opposed the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as proposed by chairman mao himself and opposed the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng. they stretched out their talons everywhere, stirred up troubles and attempted to strike down large numbers of leading comrades in the party, government and army at the central and local levels so as to usurp party and state leadership.

"this 'gang of four'," he pointed out, "is a bunch of extremely insidious and vicious conspirators and careerists, a gang of rotten counter-revolutionary revisionists, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, and a handful of unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. with the smashing of the counter-revolutionary, conspiratorial 'gang of four', a bane has been removed from the party, much to the satisfaction of the people."

grand celebration rallies were also held in chengchow, wuhan, changsha and nanning.

in his address, chao hsin-chu, first secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said: "the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as leader of our party and state is a wise and far-sighted decision made by our beloved chairman mao."

chang ping-hua, second secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said: "we, the people of chairman mao's home province, are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, do still better in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in chairman mao's home province and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity."

at the rally in sian, the ancient city in china's northwest and the capital of shensi province, the crowd thundered: "warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission excl." "warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." and "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl."

li jui-shan, first secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, in his address called on all communist party members, revolutionary cadres, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the broad masses of revolutionary people in the province to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. he also called upon them to wage a resolute struggle against the "gang of four" by thoroughly exposing and repudiating its towering crimes in betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampering with chairman mao's directives, practising revisionism and splittism, conspiring and attempting to usurp party and state power.

in urumchi, the frontier city in the northwest, 300,000 armymen and people of uighur, kazakh, han, hui, mongolian, khalkhas, tajik and other nationalities held a grand rally. saifudin, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang command, spoke on behalf of the over ten million armymen and people in the region. he said they would rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, resolutely accept its leadership and obey its orders in all actions, carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end.

he said: "we must abide by the basic principles 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire', strengthen the unity among the nationalities and the unity between the army and the people, heighten our vigilance a hundred-fold, step up preparedness against war and guard against subversive activities, sabotage and surprise attacks by the soviet revisionists". he declared: "any enemy that dares to intrude will be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war."

celebration rallies attended by anything between 100,000 and 300,000 people were held in lanchow, yinchuan, and sining.

mass rallies of 60,000 to 800,000 people were held respectively in chengtu, kunming, kweiyang and lhasa. addressing the rallies were chao tzu-yang,

first secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee and chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, chia chi-yun, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, zang pi-cheng, commander of the p.l.a. kunming units, li pao-hua, second secretary of the c.p.c. kweichow provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee, and jen jung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tibet autonomous regional committee and acting chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

chao tzu-yang said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, firm and steady, and wise and resolute, stood its ground, waged a tit-for-tat struggle in their fight against the "gang of four" and shattered at one blow their scheme to usurp the party and state power at the critical moment when the destiny of our party and state was at stake. it eliminated a bane for our party, thus saving our party, the revolution and our country. "this is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line," he said.

in his speech, jen jung made the firm pledge: the people of various nationalities in tibet will rally round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, thoroughly expose the ugly countenance of the counter-revolutionary double dealers of the "gang of four" and fight resolutely against them.

messages of salute were sent by the rallies to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

Yangtze River Seamen Hold Celebration
Meetings, Parades

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 26, 1976)

seamen
along the yangtze, china's largest river, have been holding jubilant meetings and parades during the last few days to hail the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. the shattering of the scheme by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng was in accordance with chairman mao's behest and common wishes of the whole party, whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country.

. yangtze river at wuhan was these days a scene of jubilation with the sounds of fire-crackers, cheers, drums and cymbals from the vessels and port offices echoing round the port.

a celebration meeting in the seamen palace of culture called by workers of the yangtze river shipping administration was followed by a mammoth demonstration. the cheerful crowds paraded through the city carrying portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and red banners to the beat of drums and cymbals and reports of exploding fire-crackers. they shouted: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl."

the demonstrators acclaimed the promptness and resolve with which the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng had moved to smash the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and eliminate the four evils. this was much to the delight of the people and had won their full approval. "under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution pioneered by chairman mao," they declared.

full of proletarian pride, militant enthusiasm and victorious joy, the seamen on more than 90 ships and lighters in wuhan harbour held rallies

and demonstrations to denounce the heinous crimes of the "gang of four". as soon as the "tungfanghung" no. 12 ship sailed into wuhan harbour from shanghai on the morning of october 22, the seamen rallied in warm celebration of the great victory against the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. they said: "this victory once again proves that our party is a great, glorious and correct party and that anyone who tries to crush our party will come to no good end". they also pledged to resolutely respond to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, study conscientiously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, deepen the exposure and criticism of the anti-party crimes of the "gang of four" and eliminate its poisonous influence".

teng ching-po, third engineer of the ship "shaoshan" on which chairman mao sailed, had happily seen chairman mao thirteen times. he said with emotion: "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng quickly saw through and smashed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, liquidating a bane inside the party. this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and mao tsetung thought. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions, grasp revolution and promote production and create excellent achievements to carry out chairman mao's behests.

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

PLA Air Division Hails Appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to Chairmanship of CPC Central Committee and Military Commission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

an air division of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in peking warmly hailed the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. the division jubilantly celebrated the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

since the 1950s, this air division has been in charge of defending the chinese capital and piloting the special plane for chairman mao. during the past few days the division station has resounded round the clock with songs, the beat of drums and noise of exploding crackers. posters hailing the great victory and wall-papers exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of "the gang of four" are everywhere.

leading members of the division party committee and commanders at various levels joined the fighters during the last three days in hailing the rapid carrying out of the wise decision made by chairman mao in his lifetime. the division party committee has held three meetings to denounce "the gang of four" anti-party clique. the units above company level have held more than 100 meetings to expose and criticize the crimes of "the gang of four". the wives of commanders and staff members have also been holding meetings of this kind. the commanders and fighters pointed out that the members of the anti-party clique are bourgeois conspirators and careerists. under the signboard of marxism, they practised revisionism and carried out factional activities to split the party. they engaged in conspiracies and plots to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie in the party and out-and-out unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. the commanders and fighters said: "we long ago saw the criminal activities of 'the gang of four' and stored our hatred for them in our hearts."

division-commander yang fu-chen was an ox-tender before liberation. he angrily denounced the activities

of the "gang of four" in scheming to usurp the party and state leadership by linking them to the past sufferings of his family. he said: "if the 'gang of four' had carried out their scheme, it would have meant a return to power by the landlords and the bourgeoisie, of revisionism and fascism, and great suffering for us revolutionary people. we would not tolerate that." some pilots who were former red guards, men and women, said that if the "gang of four" had not been stopped, the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution could not be consolidated and developed.

while hailing the great victory with deep feelings, the cadres and soldiers of the division are studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, drawing up plans and measures to deepen the exposure and criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four". they unanimously declared they would most closely unite around the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and carry the struggle against the "gang of four" anti-party clique through to the end. they pledged to raise their vigilance and fight bravely to safeguard chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist motherland.

Taching Oil Workers Hail Great Victory of Shattering Anti-Party Clique

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 26, 1976)

the taching oilfield has been a scene of jubilation in the past few days when the whole country is in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission and of the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

450,000 civilians and armymen have taken part in celebration meetings and parades, filled with joy of victory. among them were veteran workers who turned the wasteland into an oilfield, young workers who were matured in the great cultural revolution, and workers' dependents, rural commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed

there, worker-militia, revolutionary intellectuals, red guards and people from other walks of life. they converged on the streets, highways and squares, carrying with them huge portraits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and red banners, beating drums and cymbals, letting off fire-crackers and shouting slogans.

huge streamers trail from derricks and span the main highways. they read: "warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission excl." "warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power excl." "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." when night falls, tall buildings are brightly lit by red lanterns.

in these days of celebration, the taching workers all the more cherish the memory of the great leader chairman mao. they recalled his loving care for them and his cordial receptions of "iron man" wang chin-hsi, outstanding representative of the taching workers. they said: taching is a red banner which chairman mao raised with his own hands. we must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, and hold still higher the red banner of taching to strive for still greater successes.

with proletarian indignation, the workers denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four". workers and staff in the departments of drilling, extraction, oilfield construction, down-hole operation, water and electricity supply, machinery repairs, supply of materials and petro-chemical engineering have all held criticism meetings. in their speeches, they pointed out: the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist road, and are the type of anti-party elements whom the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi denounced as "wearing 'red' caps to conceal their sinister hearts". this anti-party clique wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions and chairman mao's directive "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country". the anti-party clique was discredited

among the people of the whole country, who cheered the crushing of this clique whole-heartedly.

at a celebration meeting on october 23 with more than 400,000 people participating, chen liehmin, first deputy secretary of the taching party committee, said: "having uprooted this anti-party clique, our party has become even stronger, our proletarian revolutionary cause and our socialist motherland will thrive with ever greater vigour. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we workers of taching are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao through to the end."

LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Lu Hsün on Significance of Translating Literature to Serve Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

roughly half the work from the prolific pen of lu hsun, china's great man of letters, great thinker and revolutionary, consisted of translations and introductions to writings from other lands. he drew on the writing of more than 100 foreign authors -- with emphasis on the literature of oppressed nations and peoples -- to stimulate the cultural outpouring of the chinese revolution and support revolutionary struggles in other lands.

throughout his life lu hsun devoted enormous energy to ranging over the best creative writings of tsarist russia, the soviet union, poland, bulgaria, hungary, romania, czechoslovakia, finland, the netherlands, spain, japan, france, germany, austria and britain. short stories, novels, plays, literary criticism, short essays, poetry, fairy tales -- some three million words in all -- were translated by lu hsun starting from the last days of the ching dynasty (1644-1911).

lu hsun's aim, in his words, was to "reform society", to "smash age-old superstitions and to improve the thinking" of the people, to awaken the people's consciousness and militancy against feudalism and imperialism and to save the nation

from disaster. he organized and took part in the translation and publication of "stories from abroad". his essay "on the demoniac poets", called the attention of readers for the first time in chinese to progressive writers of europe. this essay was a battle cry for war against imperialism and feudalism. he praised certain european poets who "are determined to rebel and aim at taking action". he hailed those men of letters who fought in national liberation wars against foreign aggression or reactionary rule in their own countries or other lands, even to death. lu hsun called attention to their "tenacity", their "complete divorce from all customs" and their lives as rebels "who refuse to sing in harmony" with the oppressors. he described their militant writings as "calling for revenge" and "seeking liberation" under foreign oppression. such writings, lu hsun maintained, "are capable of arousing resonance from the youth of china" who lived in a country ruled by a feudal dynasty and trampled upon by foreign powers.

the "may 4th" movement in 1919 that opposed imperialism and feudalism, prompted lu hsun, the greatest and the most courageous standard-bearer of china's new cultural force, to use his pen as "daggers" and "javelins" against imperialism, feudalism and the kuomintang reactionaries, and on the cultural front against their reactionary men of letters and "maggots" in the revolutionary camp. he turned to works from oppressed nations in eastern and northern europe "to spread the agonized cries of the abused to evoke the chinese people's hatred and indignation against tyrants." eastern europe, especially the balkan states, and a number of northern european countries had always been the prey of plunder and annexation by various powers headed by tsarist russia. as the people's struggles for national independence intensified in the mid-19th century, poets and writers like hungary's sandor petofi and poland's adam mickiewicz sprang to the fore. lu hsun gives a brief account in his "on the demoniac poets" of mickiewicz's "forefathers' eve" written in 1832, in which the poet voiced the polish people's hatred for the tyrannical rule of the russian tsar. lu hsun felt the common chord of sympathy between china's plight at that time with these countries and believed that such writings were "likely to find an echo in the hearts" of chinese readers. through the vehicle of literature, lu hsun spread the voices of outrage of the russian people and the oppressed nations of eastern and northern europe. he pointed the spearhead of attack at the common enemy of these nations and people -- russia's reactionary feudal tsardom.

literary works that exposed the benighted society of russia under the tsar's knout provided chinese readers with a clue as to the evils of their own society and inspired them to rise up in struggle. writings depicting the russian people's resistance, lu hsun said, showed the people of china "the good soul, the grievances and struggles of the oppressed". lu hsun drew attention to their common oppression: "don't we know that the then great russian imperialism was also invading china excl. however, we realized one major point from literature -- there are only two kinds of people in the world, the oppressors and the oppressed excl." in the final two years of his militant life, lu hsun translated "dead souls" by the 19th century russian critical realist nickolai gogol. he admired gogol's "caustic tongue" which, he said, might help chinese writers in exposing the darkness of society in literary works.

as he developed a marxist outlook and became a staunch communist, lu hsun regarded the work of translation as an integral part of the revolutionary cause and took a clear proletarian stand and view on his selection of translations and critical essays on foreign authors. he translated many marxist works on the theory on art and literature in order to encourage the healthy development of china's left wing art and literary movement and to fight against incorrect lines.

defying attacks, surveillance and cruel suppression by the kuomintang reactionaries in the 1930's, lu hsun turned to translating and introducing revolutionary literary works from the soviet union, especially those that reflected its revolutionary wars. these included "the rout" by alexander fadeyev and "the iron flood" by alexander serafimovich. lu hsun translated "the rout" and checked and proofread the chinese translation of "the iron flood" done by tsao ching-hua. the kuomintang reactionaries at that time banned the publication of these books. lu hsun paid the money to have the two books published and arranged for their secret circulation. this was done in coordination with the military struggle led by the chinese communist party in the revolutionary bases to smash the kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. lu hsun said: "these two novels are not so refined, but neither are they poorly written. steel-willed characters and bloody struggles make 'refined literature' that describes melancholy scholars and coquettish beauties fade into pale shadows." these two soviet novels, put out after the october socialist revolution, had great influence in china.

lu hsun was also attracted to the powerful graphic arts being produced by progressive artists in other lands. he advocated and encouraged a whole new school of graphic arts in china. he devoted much time and energy to collecting and reproducing progressive paintings and woodcuts to encourage the chinese people's revolutionary struggles.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao pointed out: "the road he (lu hsun) took was the very road of china's new national culture."

the study and translation in china of literature from other lands continues along the road chairman mao advocated of learning from and carrying forward lu hsun's revolutionary spirit so as to serve the current struggles of the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world.

POLYETHYLENE REACTORS

China Makes High-Pressure Polyethylene Reactor with Annual Output of 10,000 Tons

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 25, 1976)

the lanchow petro-chemical machinery plant in northwest china's kansu province has trial-produced a high-pressure polyethylene reactor that has an annual output of 10,000 tons. pressure tests and trial-runs verify quality to be up to standard.

this type of reactor is needed for producing high-pressure polyethylene plastic. with the rapid development of china's socialist construction, industry, agriculture and national defence have an increasing requirement for this kind of plastic.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers of the lanchow petro-chemical machinery plant criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao. under the leadership of the plant party committee, a joint designing group of workers, cadres and technical personnel finished designing this reactor in half a year, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line. the workers had the spirit that "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights". they set about making the high-pressure polyethylene reactor which requires special materials, involves complicated processes and high precision. the joint group mobilized the masses to pool their ideas and suggestions and relied on their collective wisdom and strength to solve difficult technical problems. experienced veteran workers, young workers and technicians joined forces to make technical innovations and special-purpose cutting tools. this raised efficiency, ensured the quality of high precision parts and speeded up the tempo of trial-manufacture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

China Song and Dance Ensemble Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

the china song and dance ensemble, with wang tzu-cheng as its leader and chang chun and tsao teh-yun as its deputy leaders, returned here by air today after its friendly visit to mozambique, kenya, madagascar and ethiopia.

present at the airport to meet the ensemble were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, yuan shui-pai, vice-minister of culture, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; as well as fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, and julien evariste ratsimbazafy, first counsellor of the malagasy embassy in china.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, sent a message yesterday to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

. on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and in my own name, i congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, a party founded by the outstanding marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung.

great militant friendship and close fraternal cooperation based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exist between the albanian people and the great chinese

people, between the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china and between our two countries.

may this friendship and sincere cooperation develop and deepen with each passing day for the good of socialist construction in our two countries and for the good of the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction and for the victory of revolution and socialism.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Football Association Gives Reception for Australian Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

the chinese football association gave a reception this evening to welcome the australian football team led by a. george, chairman of the australian football association, on its visit to china.

attending the reception were li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, and local football coaches and players.

r.e. little, counsellor of the australian ambassy here, was also present.

the football team arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep gave a banquet here this evening to mark the national day of the republic of austria.

among the guests were yeh fei, minister of communications; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND BRUMA

Burmese Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 26, 1976)

the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) this evening gave a banquet in honour of the civil aviation delegation of burma led by u nyunt thein, director of the department of the civil aviation.

u soe myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy in china, was present on the occasion.

also present were liu tsun-hsin and yen chih-hsiang, director-general and deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c.; as well as leading members of departments concerned wang nai-tien, cheng jui-sheng and liu ming.

director-general liu tsun-hsin and director u nyunt thein proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and burma in civil aviation.

the burmese delegation arrived here by air yesterday on invitation for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets First Ambassador of Central African Republic to China

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 26, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with michel mahelengamo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the central african republic to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 25, 1976)

a government delegation of the republic of chad led by major kamouque wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad arrived in peking by air this evening to pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

welcoming them at the airport were chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

also present were adoum aganaye, chad ambassador to china, his wife and diplomatic envoys of other countries in peking.

Chinese and Chad Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad, held talks here this afternoon.

attending the talks on chad side were kerim gogoi, minister of economy, planning and transport and other members of the government delegation of the republic of chad led by minister kamougue abdelkader: mahamat touade, toumar nayo, ibrahim abdalla, mahamat farris, matroud mabrouk and chad ambassador to china adoum aganaye.

attending on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned wang lo-tien, lo hsu, fu shun-ho, liu ho-lin and hsu shou-jen.

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Chad
Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the republic of chad led by major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

chad ambassador to china adoum aganaye and his wife and diplomatic officials of the chad embassy here were present at the banquet.

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, were also present.

addressing the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua paid tribute to the industrious and courageous people of chad for the satisfying results they had achieved with unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of president felix malloum over the past year and more.

"in international affairs," he said, "the chad government has followed a policy of non-alignment, worked to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other african countries, particularly its neighbours, opposed imperialism and colonialism, and supported the people of southern africa in their liberation struggles, thus winning appreciation from the third world countries.

"the current international situation, characterized by great disorder under heaven, is excellent," foreign minister chiao kuan-hua went on to say. "the great african people are advancing victoriously along the road of struggle for national liberation and of independent development, while the handful of racists trapped in southern africa are at the end of their tether. the imperialists, however, will never reconcile themselves to their defeat. in their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers are intensifying their rivalry over africa, particularly southern africa. especially vicious is the behaviour of that superpower which styles itself the 'natural ally' of the third world. flaunting the banner of support for the national liberation movements, it is trying in every way to undermine the just struggle of the people in southern africa. the criminal acts of the superpowers have aroused indignation and resistance among an increasing number of african countries. the long-tempered african people are not to be hoodwinked or intimidated. we are convinced that, as long as they

strengthen unity and persevere in struggle, the people of southern africa will certainly be able to frustrate the schemes of the superpowers and win independence and liberation. following chairman mao's teachings, the government and people of china will, as always, support the african countries in their just cause and firmly support the people of southern africa in their just struggle.

"the internal situation in our country, too, is excellent," the chinese foreign minister continued. "the hundreds of millions of people across the country are rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carrying out the great leader and teacher chairman mao's behests, bringing their study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to a new upsurge, keeping to the party's basic line, firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and striving to build china into a powerful socialist country and make a greater contribution to humanity."

minister chiao kuan-hua said in conclusion: "china and chad both belong to the third world. the development and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries is in the common interest of the third world in waging a united struggle against hegemonism and accords with the unanimous aspiration of the two governments and peoples. the present visit to china by his excellency minister kamougue wadal abdelkader and the other distinguished guests from chad will certainly be a new contribution in enhancing the mutual understanding between the two peoples and in strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries."

speaking at the banquet minister kamougue wadal abdelkader said: "my visit to the people's republic of china follows the much regretted passing away of the great chairman mao tsetung, an eminent and respected personality who played a decisive role in the successful solution of the major problems that confronted humanity.

"the ideological contribution made by chairman mao tsetung as an experienced and realist theorist and his concrete contribution as a fighter for the liberation of the chinese people and other oppressed peoples have left a profound mark on the course of history.

"chad is particularly indebted to chairman mao tsetung for the support your great country, the people's republic of china, has extended and is continuing to extend to it in consolidating its national independence and in helping it to advance by relying on its own efforts."

he said: "chad follows the chinese experience with interest and sympathy, an experience so original in its kind. chad is convinced that the chinese people, rallying closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, will certainly carry out the behests of the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

"the chad people, as you know," he said, "have been mobilized to do away with the under-development and obscurantism which colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism had imposed on them."

he continued: "the supreme military council and the provisional government under the brilliant leadership of general felix malloum are determined to follow an all-azimuths and non-aligned foreign policy. she will stand firmly on the side of the people fighting for their just causes."

the chad minister stated: "the international community is confronted with grave problems that menace international peace and security. hotbeds of tension are looming and are being deliberately maintained by imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism. again recently, as seen by all, the superpowers are obstinately playing an alarming role in continuing their enslavement of the fraternal people in southern africa. but the african people are firmly determined to do away with the inhuman and tyrannical system of apartheid," he said.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship throughout.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mao's Works in Ethiopian National Language Come Off Press

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 26, 1976)

the great leader and teacher chairman mao's works, translated into amharic, ethiopian national language, came off the press here recently.

these works are "on new democracy", "the chinese revolution and the chinese communist party", "on the people's democratic dictatorship", "on practice", "on contradiction", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and "where do correct ideas come from?".

ethiopian newspapers and magazines have carried chairman mao's works in amharic language including "on practice", "on contradiction," "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and "oppose stereotyped party writing."

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Ghanaian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with kofi baah aidoo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of ghana to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation from Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of the state commissariat for youth and sports from guinea-bissau led by adelino nunes correia, subcommissioner for youth and sports.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned hsu yin-sheng and pao ming-liang.

during its stay in china, the delegation from guinea-bissau has exchanged views with physical culture and sports commission on further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in physical culture and sports.

the delegation visited peking, tachai and shanghai. it is scheduled to leave here for home soon.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Visit-and-Study Group of Hongkong Patriotic Cinema Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a very cordial talk with the visit-and-study group of hongkong patriotic cinema workers led by shih hui here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were hua shan, leading member of the ministry of culture; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and yuan shui-po, vice-minister of culture.

chi feng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, was also present.

Chinese Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

a chinese women's basketball delegation led by chang chang-lu left here by air yesterday to participate in the sixth asian women's basketball championships scheduled to take place in hongkong.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Hyderabad, India

(NCNA-English Hyderabad, India, Oct. 26, 1976)

the chinese badminton delegation arrived here today to take part in the fourth asian badminton confederation championships to be held here from october 29 to november 7.

head of the delegation is kuo lei, president of the badminton association of the people's republic of china. the delegation's deputy head and team leader is peng chi-lung, deputy secretary-general of the chinese badminton association. deputy team leader is li hsiu-chin (f.), deputy secretary-general of the chinese badminton association.

the coaches are chen fu-shou, hsu chuan-fang and chang kuang-ming. women players are liang chiu-hsia, liu hsia, li fang, ho tsui-ling and chang ai-ling. junior girl players are han ai-ping and li ting-ying. men players are tang hsien-hu, hou chia-chang, fang kai-hsiang, cheng ching-chin, yu yao-tung, luan chin, sun chih-an and yao hsi-ming. junior boy players are chang ching-sung and chen tien-lung.

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were devananda rao, minister for sports of indian andhra pradesh state; s. k. srivastava, vice-chairman of the organizing committee for the fourth asian badminton confederation championships; and s. r. chadha, honorary secretary of the indian badminton association. a representative of the chinese residents in hyderabad city was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Outgoing Iranian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met here this morning with ahmad-ali bahrami, iranian ambassador to china, who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ITALY

President of Chinese Amity Association
Fetes Italian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a banquet for a seven-member delegation of the italy-china friendship association led by giorgio zucchetti here today. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the italian delegation arrived in peking on october 23 for a friendly visit to china as guests of the host association. after concluding their visit in peking, the italian friends will tour shanghai, kwangchow and other places of china before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets
Japanese Working Youth Visiting Group
for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a friendly talk with all members of the japan-china working youth friendship wing visiting group from japan led by hikaru tagami and with hidesuke okabe as secretary-general.

present was chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

the visiting group formed by more than 120 japanese young people from various circles arrived in peking yesterday.

Japanese Worker Activists' Delegation
Welcomed at TU Meeting in Heilungkiang

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 26, 1976)

the heilungkiang trade union council held a report meeting here yesterday afternoon to welcome the worker activists' delegation from hokkaido, japan, led by mitsuyoshi sasaki with mizunori niizuma as the secretary-general. trade union cadres and activists in the city were among the over 1,000 people attending the meeting.

mitsuyoshi sasaki and mizunori niizuma gave reports on the japanese people's struggle against soviet hegemonism and for the recovery of the northern territories.

in his report, mitsuyoshi sasaki extended heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao, the great teacher of the revolutionary people all over the world. he said: it is especially unforgettable that chairman mao consistently showed great concern for the japanese people. chairman mao gave us prompt support when we started a just struggle for the return of japan's traditional northern territories.

mitsuyoshi sasaki described the struggle of the japanese workers and people for the recovery of their northern territories. he exposed and condemned the soviet union for contending with u.s. imperialism for hegemony and setting up military bases all over japan's northern territories, thus seriously threatening the security of japan and the peace of asia. he said: everyone knows that the four islands of kunashiri, etorofu, habomai and shikotan are japan's traditional territories. they have been held by the soviet union illegally for more than thirty years since world war two. in addition, the soviet union has frequently sent warships and other vessels into japanese waters to intimidate japan and sent large fishing fleets to disrupt japan's fishing industry.

he stressed: the working class and people of japan will not tolerate the soviet union's turning the northern territories into its military bases, nor will they allow the soviet union to turn their northern territories into strongholds for creating tension in asia and contending for hegemony with u.s. imperialism.

the japanese people's struggle against soviet hegemonism and for the recovery of their northern territories is a just struggle. it is growing steadily into a nationwide movement, sasaki said.

the delegation leader said that it is imperative to adhere to the principles recorded in the sixth joint statement by the japanese socialist party and the china-japan friendship association and to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. he said that this joint statement has become the common understanding of the labouring people in japan who aspire for a lasting friendly unity and militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people. it has also become the guiding principle in their struggle against hegemonism.

mitsuyoshi sasaki said in conclusion: "the people of japan and china demand an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause. we will unfold a mass movement with the workers as the force at the core and develop it into a nation-wide movement, and strive for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date."

in his report, secretary-general mizunori niizuma gave an account of the historical fact that the northern territories have been japan's traditional territories. he cited a host of facts to expose the way the soviet union pushed hegemonism and resorted to such tricks as threat and bribery in an attempt to sabotage the movement of the japanese people for recovering the northern territories.

speaking on behalf of the workers in the province, tsao hsiu-ying, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang trade union council, extended high respects to the japanese workers and people who are fighting against hegemonism and for recovering their northern territories. "the northern islands have always been japanese territories, but soviet social-imperialism has long occupied these territories and refused to return them to japan. the struggle of the japanese workers and people for recovering the northern territories is a just struggle to safeguard japan's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a component part of the struggle of the peoples in asia and other parts of the world against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism," she said.

vice-chairman tsao hsiu-ying said: "china and japan are neighbouring countries separated by only a narrow strip of water, while our heilungkiang province and hokkaido of japan are both situated at the forefront of opposing soviet social-imperialism. we workers of heilungkiang province, like the workers and people in all other parts of the country, will as always unite, fight and win victory together with the japanese workers and people in the struggle against their common enemy, soviet hegemonism."

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

during its stay in heilungkiang province, the japanese worker activists' delegation from hokkaido visited taching oilfield and harbin.

CHINA AND KOREA

26th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War Marked in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1976)

the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

present at the banquet were o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of the people's armed forces, yang hyong sop, member of the political committee, and secretary, of the w.p.k. central committee, chong jun gi, vice-premier of the administration council, and kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army.

also present at invitation were chinese ambassador to korea lu chih-hsien, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission chen chien-wu, military attache of the chinese embassy tieh lei, and senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation miao chieh.

present were also all members of the chinese friendship visiting group led by janabil, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

kim chol man made a speech at the banquet. he warmly praised the immortal exploits performed by the chinese people's volunteers together with the korean people's army in their common struggle against the u.s. armed aggressors. he said, "now, the chinese people are warmly celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman

of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. carrying out chairman mao tsetung's behests and rallying closely round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, the chinese people are making efforts to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and are waging a struggle for building china into a powerful socialist state, liberating taiwan and unifying the whole country. the international status of the people's republic of china is rising daily.

"the korean people regard all the successes of the fraternal chinese people as their own, heartily rejoice at them and wish the chinese people fresh achievements in their struggle to come."

he said, "today, the international situation as a whole is developing in a direction more and more favourable to our people who are fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland. however, u.s. imperialism has not given up its policy of aggression against our country. on the one hand, it reinforces its military support to the puppet clique in south korea, on the other, it continues to obstruct our cause for the country's reunification." he pointed out, "u.s. imperialism must act in accordance with the resolution of the 30th u.n. general assembly and the resolution on korea passed at the fifth non-aligned summit conference, and withdraw from south korea all its aggressor forces along with all war means including nuclear weapons."

he said, "the korean people, under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will as always closely unite with, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism."

in his speech, ambassador lu chih-hsien warmly praised the korean people's victory of historic significance in the fatherland liberation war as well as their splendid achievements in their socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung.

he said, "u.s. aggression against and intervention in korea are the major cause of the constant tension in korea and the failure to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country. the u.n. command must be dismantled and u.s. troops must be withdrawn from south korea. we firmly support the three principles and five-

point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by president kim il sung and resolutely support the korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland. any scheme to create 'two koreas' is doomed to failure and the korean people's cause of national reunification will win complete victory."

he said, "now the situation in our country is excellent. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are warmly celebrating with infinite joy the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and warmly celebrating the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. the chinese people are determined to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line in diplomatic affairs and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause."

he said, "the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea founded and nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. the chinese people treasure this friendship very much and will continue to follow chairman mao's instructions and make all efforts to strengthen it."

the speeches by kim chol man and lu chih-hsien were warmly applauded.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of cordial friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of korea and china.

today, li yong mu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army, and chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council, on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of

korea, placed wreaths at the korean-chinese friendship tower in pyongyang to honour with deep emotion the memory of martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers.

wreaths were also placed at the tower today by the various ministries of the administration council of korea.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Leaders Greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

leaders of the lao people's revolutionary party sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng yesterday, extending warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the party central committee military commission. the message is signed by kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, and khamtay siphandon, secretary of the lao party central committee military commission. the message reads:

we are very happy to learn that the central committee of the communist party of china has decided to appoint you as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. we, on behalf of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the party central committee military commission, all members of the party, the lao people's liberation army and the lao people, extend to you our cordial respects and warm congratulations.

under the leadership of the communist party of china led by comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people with traditions of revolutionary struggle have won achievements in their struggle for national liberation and in the cause of socialist construction, which have turned the backward old china into an increasingly powerful and progressive new china making great contributions to the world revolution and, particularly, making constant important contributions to the revolutionary struggle of laos.

on behalf of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the party central

committee military commission, all members of the party, the lao people's liberation army and all people of laos, we take this opportunity to extend heartfelt gratitude to you and, through you, our profound thanks to the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the fraternal chinese people for their whole-hearted support and assistance to the revolution of laos.

the traditional and fraternal friendly relations and the brilliant and close militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples of laos and china are sure to be further consolidated and developed steadily. no enemy can shake this unity.

may the communist party of china, and the fraternal chinese people under its leadership gain still greater achievements in their cause.

may you achieve full successes in your lofty cause.

may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the lao people's revolutionary party and the communist party of china, between the lao people's liberation army and the chinese people's liberation army, and between the lao people and the chinese people be evergreen and everlasting.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendship Match with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

the malagasy men's basketball team played its first friendship match in china with the peking team at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were tien wen-hui, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, yao chen-teh, hsu yin-sheng and sun pao-jung, leading members of departments concerned; and randriarivelo henri and randriamanga labre, leader and deputy leader of the malagasy men's basketball team. malagasy ambassador and mrs. s.c. rakotofiringa were also present.

in the friendly and thrill-packed match, the peking team mounted fast and powerful strikes right from the beginning and led all the way through. the half-time score stood at 53:32. in the latter half, the guest team gave an excellent show by stepping up its attacks and combining them with long shots. the final score stood at 103:75 in favour of the peking team. the players' excellent performance won warm applause from the over 10,000 spectators.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leader Gives Reception in Mexico City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 24, 1976)

huang chung, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation to the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and leading member of the all-china sports federation, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here today in honour of leaders of the table tennis delegations and representatives from various countries and regions to the current invitational tournament.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the reception was attended by president of the international table tennis federation (i.t.t.f.) h. roy evans, honorary secretary-general of the i.t.t.f. a. k. vint and his wife, first vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and honorary president of the asian table tennis union hisao kido, president of the mexican sports federation jose garcia cervantes, chairman of the organizing committee of the current invitational tournament and president of the mexican table tennis association helios farrell murga, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the current invitational tournament guillermo nasser and other prominent personages in the sports circles as well as leaders of the table tennis delegations and representatives from various countries and regions.

also present was chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

CHINA AND NORDIC COUNTRIES

Joint Meeting Held by Nordic-China Friendship Organizations

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 26, 1976)

organizations of friendship with china of the five nordic countries held a joint meeting in copenhagen, capital of denmark, from october 23 to 24.

the meeting discussed the further development and promotion of the friendly exchanges and relations between the peoples of the nordic countries and china.

attending the meeting were president of the denmark-china friendship association per fynbos, chairman of the iceland-china society for culture k. gudlaugsson, chairman of the council of the national norway-china friendship association torbjoern faeroevik, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association christer leopold and leading member of the finland-china society veli rosenberg.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese and Pakistan Athletic Teams Have Friendship Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

the visiting pakistan athletic team had a friendship contest with the chinese athletic team at the peking workers' stadium today to the warm appreciation of well over 20,000 spectators.

among those present were lu chin-tung, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; ni chih-chin, jen chao and li feng-lou, leading members of departments concerned; professor a. m. farid, leader of the pakistan athletic team; pakistan ambassador to china and mrs. mumtaz ali alvie and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here.

today's contest featured the following events: women's 100 metres and 200 metres sprints, broad jump, shot put and discus throw, and men's 100 metres and 200 metres sprints, 400 metres, 800 metres, 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres races, 110 metres and 400 metres hurdles, high jump, broad jump, triple jump,

javelin and hammer throw. the chinese team gave additional exhibitions in the women's 400 metres and 1,500 metres races, 100 metres hurdles and high jump and men's pole vault events.

in the course of the contest, the chinese and pakistan athletes learned from one another and made joint efforts in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1976)

a 15-member chinese men's volleyball team led by chin yung-chang left here by air yesterday for pakistan to pay a friendly visit and take part in the international volleyball tournament sponsored by the pakistan volleyball federation in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of jinnah, the founder of pakistan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Liu Yang-chiao Fetes Philippine Archaeologists and Anthropologists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 25, 1976)

liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a banquet here this afternoon for the philippine archaeologists and anthropologists delegation with mrs. socorro paterno as leader, and alfredo evangelista as deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history; peng yen, vice-curator of the palace museum; hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology; huang lo-feng, leading member of the institute of nationalities, and wu ju-kang, research fellow of the vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology.

rodolfo severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, and his wife were also present.

the philippine guests arrived in china for an academic tour on october 11. they had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking before arriving here this morning.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets New Sudanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 26, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met mubarak osman rahma, new ambassador of the democratic republic of the sudan to china, here this afternoon.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and lin chao-nan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Tananarive for Home

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Oct. 24, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of china left here for home by special plane today after a friendly visit to madagascar.

seeing the chinese guests off at the airport were secretary-general of the malagasy ministry of revolutionary culture and art andrianasolo henri robert and chinese ambassador tien chih-tung.

during its stay in madagascar, the chinese ensemble visited tananarive, tulear, tamatave, majunga, diego-suarez and other cities and gave 11 performances to a total of 20,000 spectators.

malagasy minister of revolutionary culture and art gaston laha gave a reception in honour of the chinese ensemble on october 13.

chinese ambassador tien chih-tung gave a reception for the visit of the ensemble here yesterday. present on the occasion were minister gaston taha, minister of youth richard christian remi and personages from the literary and arts circles.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Peking Reception Marks Independence of Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1976)

zambian ambassador to china and mrs. andreya s. masiye gave a reception here today to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia.

among the guests were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; kuo lu, vice-minister of railways; chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys to china from various other countries were also present.

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